THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ADVERSE TO ATKINS.

JUDGE M'CAY APPOINTED TO THE FEDERAL BENCH.

A Remarkable Series of Misfortunes for the Syndicate—Atkins Out of Favor—Newton Rejected and a Rebuff Generally for the Political Bosses of Georgia.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—To-day the name of Judge McCay was sent in as judge of the northern district of Georgia. When Mr. James Atkins was first nominated for this place I telegraphed you that he could not be confirmed. Emory Speer alone of all the Georgia delegation in both houses stood up for him. At first the vote would have been close, but surely against Atkins. After the report he was nowhere. Senator Brown began single-handed the fight against him, and soon proved his unfitness. He was defeated because of incompetency and his bad record in the treasury department. Senator Hill wrote a letter protesting against his confirmation. Atkins was presented by the Georgia syndicate and nominated by the president over the protest of the attorney-general. His friends procured his nomination and they are responsible for the result. His official career and legal qualifications have been fully canvassed, and the result is that to-day the republican judiciary committee reported unanimously against his confirmation. Before the report ten or twelve republican senators were against him and the democrats from the start, as I have informed you, have been solid in opposing his confirmation. Mr. Atkins has nobody to blame but his friends, whose blind zeal has placed him under a searching investigation. No opposition to McCay will be offered in the senate. This is a great victory for Senator Brown.

The syndicate had another rebuff to-day. Postmaster North's term at Brunswick expired recently. Some weeks before it expired the president nominated him for another term. He was promptly confirmed. Before the time for delivering the commission for his second term, the syndicate presented Mr. Newton as its favorite, and the president promptly sent his name as a successor to North not commissioned. Besides this extraordinary proceedure, North had the claim of excellent service in office, the almost unanimous petition of the people of Brunswick for his retention, and also the fact that he was so wounded in the union army as to be disabled to perform ordinary labor. To-day the case came up and Newton was rejected. It is the almost unanimous wish of the people of Brunswick, to have North reappointed, but there is no telling whether the president will do so. At any rate the Georgia syndicate has been severely sat down on to-day, and few tears are shed here over the disaster. Judge McCay has been telegraphed several congratulations from Washington.

F. H. R.

Henry Kent McCay was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. Attending local schools until his seventeenth year, he entered Princeton college where he was graduated with distinction in 1839. In December, 1839, he came to Georgia, and engaged himself for two years in teaching school at Lexington, in the meantime studying law under Judge Lumpkin. From Lexington he removed to Americus, in 1842, and resided there until after the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the forty-second Georgia regiment, as lieutenant, under the command of Captain Willis Hawkins. He served for four years, making a faithful and efficient soldier. At the close of the war he began the practice of law in Americus, associated with Judge Hawkins, becoming a republican in politics, and favoring very strongly the reconstruction measures. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Governor Bullock as one of the judges of the supreme court, which position he held for seven years, when he resigned and began the practice of law in Atlanta. He has been involved in many of the most important cases that have taken place since the war and has commanded a large and lucrative practice while in Atlanta. He received the support and indorsement of the Atlanta bar for the judgeship, and his appointment was desired not only by that bar, but by the bar of the state. He is a man of very striking appearance, of medium height, and heavily built. His hair is mingled gray and black, while his piercing blue eyes and massive forehead indicate a deep thinker and a comprehensive mind.

HOW IT LOOKED IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—James Atkins, a native of Georgia, did not secede with his state when the war broke out. Instead he came north to Ohio, where he married whence, it is understood, he went into the federal army. After the war he went back to Georgia where he has since resided. He is a brother-in law of D. L. King, of Akron, Ohio. Until a month or two the two federal judicial districts in Georgia had but one judge between them. This session, however, a bill providing for an additional judge was put through both houses, and signed by the president. Then the president nominated Atkins for the new judgeship. Atkins, being a "scalawag" and a native republican, meets with the opposition of the Georgia democrats, and chiefly of the one representative Georgia now has in the senate. It is understood that, in consequence of that opposition, in order that the president may not be embarrassed, the friends of Mr. Atkins will ask that the president withdraw the nomination.

FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

A Missouri Member Makes a Move to Benefit Fruit Growers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—Mr. Haseltine, of Missouri, to-day introduced the following bill for the relief of fruit growers and manufactures of cider and cider vinegar, which provides that the act relating to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879, approved June 1, 1879, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that section 3282 of the revised statutes, as amended by the act entitled an act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue, approved March 1, 1879, be amended by striking out all after the said number and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "No mash, wort or wash fit for distillation or for the production of spirits or alcohol shall be made or fermented in any building or on any premises other than a distillery duly authorized according to law, and no mash, wort or wash so made and fermented shall be sold or removed from any distillery before being distilled, and no person other than an authorized distiller shall, by distillation or by any other process, separate the alcoholic spirits from any fermented mash, wort or wash, and no person shall use spirits or alcohol, any vapor or alcoholic spirits, in manufacturing vinegar or any other article, or in any process of manufacture whatever, unless the spirits or of alcohol so used shall have been produced in an authorized distillery and the tax thereon paid. Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined for each offense not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors."

A COMMERCIAL CAPTAIN.

Charges Against the Captain of the Revenue Cutter Corwin, a Trading Ship.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—It appears that the statement that Captain Hooper, of the revenue cutter Corwin, was here fixing things up must be modified, and that he has fixed things up and returned to San Francisco. He was known to be in this vicinity so recently that he had not been missed. It is denied that he is in disgrace. It is still unexplained why he is not in disgrace, and what has been done with the reports of his trading expedition by the special agent of the treasury, who came down from the Fur Seal islands on the steamer St. Paul. This report shows that Hooper, when sent last year to look after the missing whalers and the Jeannette, took in a full stock of tea, sugar and some firearms at Onnolaska, and got them on government account; that he put in at various places where there were native villages and opened up a brisk trade. He bartered tea, sugar and firearms for ivory, whalebone and furs. Having more than he could store away on the Corwin, he sent a consignment to San Francisco parties by the homeward-bound whaler John Pope; that he sent still more, consisting of bales of furs, bundles of whalebone and boxes of walrus teeth down by the Alaska company's steamer St. Paul; that he marketed still more of the practical results of his great search expedition with the government's vessel, the Corwin. When the report of his mercantile operations were filed at the department a copy of the charges were sent to Captain Hooper, and he made no denial of them. He gave as an excuse that it was necessary to trade with the natives to keep up friendly relations with them. This seeming rather transparent, Captain Hooper was relieved of command of the Corwin, and the cutter was sent north this summer in charge of Captain Healy. In the meantime Captain Hooper turned up in Washington and has been here all season, until a very recent period. It seems, however, from the quasi denial of the charges given out at the revenue marine bureau, that he fixed things all right again. The statement that he has returned to the command of the Corwin is liable to mislead, however, because the cutter has returned from her trip and will not go to the Arctic waters again till next spring. His charge of the cutter will not lead him into localities where he will be tempted to violate the regulations, this season, at least. The agent who made the report is the authority for this information, and the question of veracity, if any is raised, lies between this gentleman and Captain Hooper's friends.

A COOL FEELING

Among the Star Route Defendants, Growing out of Buell's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The proceedings in the star route trial to-day were dull, compared with those of yesterday. Congressman Page and Derrick, of California, testified to having frequently urged upon the post-office department the extension and expedition of the star service in their state. A number of private official letter books of the postal department were called for by the defense, but the department could not produce them. The Star this evening publishes the following: "There appeared to be a general impression about the court house to-day that the defense had made such a mistake in putting Buell on the stand for the disclosures he made under Merrick's tearing cross-examination were quite as dangerous as Walsh's uncontradicted testimony. The matter has, it is understood, caused discord among the defendants and their counsel, who accuse one another of the responsibility for the blunder. Mr. Ingersoll called Buell to the stand, but is stated did so in accordance with a general understanding. Still, he was blamed for the outcome. This morning Ingersoll did not appear in the court, but strode for a while up and down the portico and terrace outside. There was apparently some coolness among the lawyers. One of the counsel for the government said sometime ago that the time would come when the defendants would have to separate, and it appears that Buell's testimony was a heavy blow on the wedge that is to split the defense.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

A Riot in an Arizona Town, in Which Several Persons are Wounded.

TUCSON, Arizona, August 3.—The prefect of the district of Mantezum has sent the following to Governor Ortiz, of Sonora: "I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th ultimo, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, several Apaches attacked Colonel Lorenzo Torres at Eucindo, eighteen miles from here, who was accompanied by a number of federal troops. The fight lasted three hours, resulting in the death of Vicciente Provincio, depatato of the district, and all of the troops except five of the federals and Colonel Torres, who was wounded. The Indians took all of the horses, equipage and stores. They were strongly fortified, and completely ambushed the troops. A force of troops has been sent in pursuit of the Apaches who are moving towards the Arizona border. A special dispatch from Phœnix, Arizona, says a fight took place in this town last evening between three men, presumably cow-boys, and officers assisted by citizens. All three cow-boys were captured. One man was killed and one badly wounded. As the prisoners were being taken to jail an attempt was made to lynch them. They were pushed under a tree and loud calls were made for ropes. The officers with a posse came to the rescue and removed the prisoners to jail.

A DESPERADO'S DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

Mexican advices from Guaymas, Sonora, states that on Monday last, Aurelio Cantatran, an actor, was shot and killed by Procopio Murrietta, in a house of ill fame. The slayer is a nephew of the notorious California outlaw, Joaquin Murietta. He killed two men in Los Angelos, California, made his escape from prison to New York, where he was again incarcerated, and whence he escaped to this place. He was shot Tuesday morning by order of the governor.

HUBBELL'S PRAYER

His Circular Received by Both the Democratic and Republican Doorkeepers.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—When David Davis was elected president of the senate he announced that his deciding vote would enable the democrats to retain the officers of the senate, while the republicans should have the chairmanships and a majority of the committees. In levying assessments Mr. Hubbell recognizes no distinction between democrats and republicans in office. The democratic clerks and doorkeepers received invitations to-day to send 2 per cent. of their salaries to the republican congressional committee. Each door-swinger is assessed $28. Mr. Hubbell will find the senate a barren field, so far as the officers are concerned, but the republican committee clerks are made to suffer. Those who receive six dollars per diem as long as the senate is in session have been assessed on the basis of having employment every day in the year.

Adjutant Corbin.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—As stated in these dispatches, Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin has had his case settled as to assignment, and he is to leave Washington. Instead of going to Arizona, however, he has been ordered to the department of the south, with headquarters at Newport, Ky. This is more to the Colonel's liking, because he is an Ohio man of the Hayes regime, and his paternal homestead is within fifteen miles of his future headquarters. He will assume his new duties September 10.

FIXING TO ADJOURN.

THE LAST HOURS OF AN IMPATIENT CONGRESS.

The Senate Discussing the Revenue Reduction Bill—The Work of the Republican Caucus Criticised by Mr. Bayard—The Rejection of Newton—Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The senate, soon after 2 o'clock, voted to take up the tax reduction bill, but Mr. Morrill, in charge of the measure yielded the floor for action on the bill to prevent pleuro pneumonia in cattle. This bill was finally postponed without action, and the conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported on agreement. The report was adopted.

THE TAX-REDUCTION BILL.

The tax reduction bill was finally proceeded with, and Mr. Morrill submitted a proposition to the democratic side that the bill be passed as it came from the house, with the senate amendments extending time at which the reduction shall take effect, and the amendments reducing the tax on snuff and tobacco from 16 cents to 12 cents per pound, and allowing a rebate. The time which remained of the session would not permit a deliberate consideration of the numerous amendments which had been and were yet to be offered by the opposite side, and which they had declared their intention to discuss without limit. He hoped this course would be abandoned and proposition he now made accepted. Mr. Bayard explained that his associates and himself were not prepared to accept the proposition. He reviewed the history of the measure, showing that its proportion had gradually developed till finally it came from the senate republican caucus with important changes. Some of its reductions were only ostensible, not real—particulary that in regard to hoop iron and cotton ties. It was questionable whether there was really a reduction in the sugar duties. These caucus measures of the other side would not be accepted without the freest right to debate and amend them. The readjustment of the burdens of tariff admitted to be out of date, unequal, unreasonable and full of errors, was the most important questions before the country, and the other side now proposed to abandon the work of their own council to let the tariff go and take up this little shameful apology of a bill.

A long discussion followed between Messrs. Vance, Beck, Hoar and Sherman. The matter then went over without action, and the senate passed the joint resolution of the house providing temporarily for the expenditure of the government. The house's adjournment resolution was laid on the table for future action. The senate, at 5:30, went into executive session, and at 6:30 adjourned.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The president to-day nominated Andrew W. Smythe, to be superintendent of the New Orleans mint; Henry K. McCay to be United States judge for the northern district of Georgia; William Walderf Astor, of New York, to be United States minister to Italy, and the following postmasters: W. A. Black, Americus, Ga.; Lomis De-maria, Ophelius, La.; H S Sanderson, Tex. The nomination of J. J. Newton, postmaster at Brunswick, Ga., was reported. The senate confirmed the following nominations: William Hale, of Colorado, governor of Wyoming; Andrew Smythe, superintendent of mint at New Orleans; A. H. Leonard, district attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana; A. M. Hughes, Jr., collector of internal revenue fifth district of Tennessee; T. N. Wyeler, collector of customs.

ADJOURNMENT IN THE HOUSE.

In the house, Mr. Hiscock, of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported back the "Anderson" adjournment resolution, with an amendment providing for final adjournment at noon of Saturday next. This led to an animated and interesting discussion, which frequently gave rise to much merriment and which claimed the attention of the members, who crowded around the principal disputants and encouraged them with applause. The resolution, as amended, was adopted without division. A number of bills of minor importance were passed, but none of national interest were touched. Throughout the afternoon there were many indications that the end of the session was approaching. The committees, when called presented no measures of importance, and there was no disposition indicated to proceed to business on any of the calendars or on the speaker's table. The space in front of the speaker's desk was occupied by members waving favorite measures, and endeavoring to catch the eye of the speaker. Many were unsuccessful, but the more fortunate ones were little better off, for objection was raised to almost every proposition After a couple of hours had been consumed in efforts to pass measures by unanimous consent, the house at 3:15 adjourned.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Riotous Demonstrations at McKeesport, Pennsylvania—At Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 3.—Thirteen of the striking freight handlers returned to their work to-day at the Jersey City docks on the Pennsylvania railroad at the old rate of 17 cents per hour. An official of the company stated that they could give employment to about 40 more of the strikers, but the rest would have to wait for some time.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., August 3.—The prospect of the non-union men having no trouble is not assuring. A mob of twenty men molested the men who were going to their work this morning, hooting, yelling and bleating like sheep. One of the workmen was hit in the head with a brick. The mill is running to-day with an increased force. No men were intimidated sufficiently to leave work. The police were not at the scene of the row this morning, and the citizens were generally indignant. They will preserve order and protect any man desiring to go to work. The better element in the Amalgamated association deprecate this morning's trouble, and promise to do all in their power to prevent its repetition.

JARVIS TAKES POSSESSION.

Hon. R. B. Vance Renominated for Congress—Fire at Carthage, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 3.—Honorable R. B. Vance, sitting member, was renominated for congress by the democratic convention of the eighth district at Asheville to-day on the sixth ballot.

The large store of Morgan & Worthy, and the dwelling house of Worthy, at Carthage, N. C., were completely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $16,000, only partly insured.

Governor Jarvis to-day took possession, in behalf of the state, of the premises known as Camp Russell, the property of the state, which has been held by the United States ever since 1865. Secretary Lincoln directed the sergeant in charge to withdraw from the premises. The action of the secretary excites favorable comment, as the state government has been making efforts to regain possession of the property ever since 1877.

A Fishing Fleet Out.

LONDON, August 3.—The Peterhead fishing fleet has been caught in a gale. Two hundred boats are still missing.

DYNAMITE CROWE AND HIS CREW.

A Convention Which Took Place in Chicago—Manufacturing Infernal Machines.

PEORIA, Ill., August 3.—The Transcript of to-morrow will publish a verified report from Dynamite Crowe that a dynamite convention was held in Chicago recently, the proceedings of which were kept secret. Among those who are said to have been present were Major Horgan, of New York; Patrick H. Collins, of Boston, several friends from Fall river and a delegation from the Pacific coast. It is described as having been a union convention of the Clan Na Gael organization and the dynamite faction. Crowe, upon being interrogated regarding the matter by the Transcript, replied that the foregoing statement is in effect correct, and then produced the subjoined card. The understanding is that the "dynamite school" referred to therein is nothing more nor less than a factory for the manufacture of bombs and other explosives, to be used by the Crowe-Rossa faction in its "war" against England. The card is substantially as follows:

The dynamite school, which is worrying the London Times, is a chemical laboratory on the Hudson river, above New York, owned and operated by a joint stock company, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $5 each. The institution is organized under the laws of the state of New York, and is known as "the Mansoniter chemical, experimental and manufacturing company." The general business is conducted by a board of directors, elected annually by the stockholders, having a president, secretary and general superintendent. The latter is Professor Messeroff, a Russian chemist of very high standing. The principal business of the concern is not so much in the manufacturing of explosives as in the training of young men in the science of producing from original matter those grand agencies of modern science so much used now in war and peace, dynamite, nitro-glyccrine, giant powder and the fulminates of gold, silver and mercury. The demand for those articles in the past few years has been much greater than the production; and that the demand will increase each year there cannot be the least doubt, for we find the United States government employing this agency in the removal of obstructions from New York harbor and Hell Gate, and Admiral Seymour, of the English navy, using it to blow up Egyptians forts at Alexandria. There are other gates and hell-holes and forts in other countries to be removed and blown up that are more injurious than these mentioned. Hence the wisdom of having a number of trained young men to manufacture these dangerous materials. The directors take in students to this factory and teach the wonders of science, and pay them, while learning, $5 per week. The expenses are met by the sale of the articles manufactured and from subscriptions from patrons of the science. Applications for stock can be made to the undersigned or to the general secretary, New York, post-office box 2,197. P. W. CROWE, Agent.

BIG BILLIARDS.

Three Thousand Dollars Dropped Over a Game in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Charles S. Brown, of Pittsburg, who became possessed of large wealth upon the death of his father, William H. Brown, the millionaire coal operator of western Pennsylvania, recently dropped $3,000 into the hands of J. C. Howard, in this city, by a wager on a game of billiards. It appears that Brown, James P. Thompson, a saloon keeper, and formerly an agent for the sale of billiard tables and fixtures, and Howard, varied the monotony of life by indulging in a big spree. A hack was secured, and the four men visited all the noted resorts. Liberal supplies of liquid refreshments kept up the enthusiasm of the quartette to a high pitch until they reached Schutzen park, in the suburbs of Pittsburg, where the night was spent. In the morning, fluid comforts were again resorted to, and Brown and Howard entered into an argument about billiards. The former proposed to match Thompson against Frawley in a game for $500 a side. The amount was finally placed at $3,000 a side, and at Brown's suggestion the contest was appointed to take place in this city on the following evening. A train was taken and the men arrived here about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Brown was met at the Broad street station by some friends, with whom he drove to the Mannerchor Garden. Howard, Frawley and Thompson went to the Continental hotel, and afterwards participated in the billiard match. Brown did not put in an appearance. Howard, although one of the parties to the bet, was the stake-holder, having Brown's money as well as his own. Frawley beat Thompson six points in 100, at a three-ball game. Howard accordingly scooped in the stakes. Frawley was paid for his services as a player and left after the game for Pittsburg. A couple of days later Howard returned to Pittsburg where he remained a few hours and then disappeared. Brown claims that during the night which the quartet spent at Schutzen park he was robbed of a gold watch and jewelry aggregating $795 in value, and that his losses all around reach $5,094.

A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

A Brother-in-Law of General Beauregard Blows Out His Brains.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Early this morning Colonel Stephen R. Proctor, assistant adjutant general, entered the office of the adjutant general of the state, General G. T. Beauregard, and commenced to converse with Major Ferris, the officer on duty there. He soon retired to his own office in the rear. A few minutes afterward Major Ferris was startled by the report of a pistol, and looking into the back office he saw Colonel Proctor reclining forward upon the desk. A pistol was on the floor at his feet, and a pool of blood was rapidly forming upon the floor. Calling for assistance, Major Ferris and others entered the room to render such service as possible, but it was found that Colonel Proctor was already beyond relief. The body was examined, and a bullet was found in the right eye, the ball having made its exit through the top of the cranium, lodging in the ceiling above. Death was almost instantaneous. On the desk was found an unsealed note addressed to Major Ferris, in which deceased declared his intention to end his life, and asking that General Beauregard be requested to break the news to Mrs. Proctor, wife of the deceased. The coroner, after viewing the body, pronounced it suicide, and declined to hold an inquest. The pistol used was a Smith & Wesson revolver. The unfortunate gentleman had been in ill health for sometime, superinduced by melancholy caused by the recent death of two of his children, and by poverty. His property was lost during the late war, in which he was engaged on the confederate side. Colonel Proctor was about sixty-five years old. His wife is a sister of General Beauregard.

A Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

BELOIT, Kansas, August 3.—The passenger train on the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad fell through a burned bride today. The engineer and fireman were so badly scalded and injured that they died soon afterwards. The mail and express agents were injured. All others escaped.

Killed by Lightning.

MACON, August 3.—The lightning struck a chimney in West Macon this evening and instantly killed Mrs. Lawless, a lady 50 years of age but doing no other damage.

ARABI'S ADHERENTS.

ALL THE PASHAS AND MUFTIS IN COUNCIL.

A Declaration That the Khedive Has Acted Contrary to the Civil Law—An Appeal to the Sultan—The English at Aboukir—Lively Skirmishing Through the Country, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

CAIRO, August 3.—The official rebel journal has published the decision of the great national meeting held on Saturday. After considering the different decrees emanating from the khedive, including the order dismissing Arabi Pasha from the office of minister of war, the meeting declared that in consequence of the occupation of Alexandria by foreign troops, the presence of an English squadron in Egyptian waters, and the attitude of Arabi pasha in repulsing the enemy, Arabi pasha must be upheld as minister of war, and that the orders of the khedive and his minister in Alexandria were null and void, as the khedive acted contrary to the religious and civil laws. The under secretaries of state were entrusted to submit this decision to the sultan. The decision is signed by Ibrahim, Asmed and Kamil, seven princes of the Yeghen family, the sheikh of El Azhar Mssque, the muftis of the four Sunnite rites, the grand cadi of Egypt, Coptic patriarch, nine various vicars and sheikhs, thirty judges, eight under secretaries, twenty civil Pasha's, including Beni, twelve Mudirs, and one hundred notabilities of various religious denominations.

HAULED DOWN HIS FLAG.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

The Daily News, of London, has the following dispatch: Port Said, August 2.—The British consul has hauled down his flag on account of the unsatisfactory reply from the governor to the question whether he favored Arabi Pasha or the khedive. None of the consuls will return the visit of the governer except the French consul, who states that his position is different from that of the British representative.

EUROPEAN DISTRUST.

VIENNA, August 3.—The Fremdenblatt says the proposal of establishing a European protection of the Suez canal will be to a certain extent a test of the honesty of England's intentions. If England should refuse to concur in the proposal the existing distrust will not be unwarranted.

THE NEWS FROM SUEZ.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company, from Suez, states that the town has been occupied by the British. The telegraph office has been reopened. Several huadred British marines have disembarked and occupied the town without resistanee A dispatch dated, Suez, August 2, says the British marines occupied this town in time to save it from being burned. No resistance was offered. All the Egyptian troops have fled.

A SKIRMISH AROUND THE ENEMY.

The British Troops Make a Dash Among the Outposts of Arabi Pasha.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company, dated Alexandria 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, announces that all the British troops have been ordered to the front, an attack being expdcted.

11:30 a.m.—Last evening and to-day an alarm was caused by rumors of an impending massacre of Christians. Patrols have been ordered to increase their vigilance and the police to confiscate the sticks from the natives. The criers have paraded the native quarters of the city enjoining the people to remain at home at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hour which it is reported has been fixed for the massacre. The news from Cairo to the 30th ultimo states that seventeen pashas were imprisoned in the citadel. Among the number was Ali Sherif Pasha, who was arrested because he employed Greeks to guard his house.

The Post has the following from Alexandria: The English soldiers are much overworked. The deficiency of officers is especially felt. The telegraphic communication between the khedive and Arabi Pasha has been restored. Grave doubts are entertained regarding the trustworthiness of the interpreters which the English are forced to employ for the lack of better. When the forces move forward the English will be at the mercy of these men, as through them the rebel authorities can obtain information.

The Thirty-eighth regiment has made a reconnoisance at 4 o'clock this afternoon to a point beyond the Ramleh outposts. The detachments occupying the gates of the town were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the support of the reconnoitering party in the event of necessity. The reconnoisance was the most extensive yet made. The 38th and both regiments advanced in two columns. The enemy's position was found to be almost abandoned with the exception of a few videttes. None of that force was observable. A few shots were fired but there were no casualties. The British returned at dusk. It has been discovered that Arabi Pasha again destroyed the railroad at Mahalla, which was recently repaired. A Daily News Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that H. M. S. Bittern has returned there from Aboukir, and reports having seen several trains arrive at Aboukir full of soldiers. The correspondent denies the report that Arabi Pasha has proclaimed a holy war.

THE IRISH ARREARS BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Makes an Important Statement—Correspondents with the Army.

LONDON, August 3.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone proposed not to take up the arrears of rent bill until Tuesday, as he did not wish to do anything precipitately before arriving at what might be a momentous decision. This statement was received with cheers. Hon. Hugh Childers, war secretary, said the question whether the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph shall be excluded from the British lines, is under consideration.

The Lascar seamen on board the ships engaged for the Egyptian expedition have struck work and refused to proceed. They regard the mission as aggressive toward the Mohammedans.

The war office has issued a notice that the number of newspaper correspondents allowed to accompany the army in Egypt shall be limited to eight for the London newspapers, four for the provincial papers, two for the Scotch papers and two for the Irish papers.

PORTSMOUTH, August 3.—The steamship Palmyra, with two batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition on board, sailed to-day for Egypt.

AN IRISH CIRCULAR.

Parnell's Counter Project to the Land Corporation Society.

DUBLIN, August 3.—The circular to be issued by Parnell, with a view to checking the operations of the land corporation company, is signed by Dillon, Davitt, Egan, Gray and McCarthy. It will be sent throughout Ireland to obtain signatures to a requisition asking the lord mayor of Dublin to convoke a meeting during the exhibition week for the purpose of inaugurating a national fund for the relief of the evicted tenants. The circular states that the organization will not be a political one, but that evictions will be increased if the tenants be left defenseless in the presence of a wealthy company.

THE ITALIAN PROGRAMME.

The Powers Uniting Against the English Method

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.—At the sitting of the conference yesterday Corti, Italian ambassador, introduced a proposal formulated by Italy in regard to the Suez canal. The representatives of Germany, Austria and Turkey signified adhesion to the proposal but Lord Dufferin and the Marquis DeNoailles, the English and French ambassadors respectively, declared that they must consult their government before coming to a decision. M. Onon, the Russian representative, on rejoining conference, gave no reasons for so doing. He announced that Russia also adhered to the proposal of Italy in regard to the Suez canal.

It is reported that Arabi Pasha is negotiating with the police about the kind of parol action between his own and Turkish troops to be sent to Egypt. Arabi, it is said, proposes that the Turks occupy Cairo, while he will remove to some central position in the Delta, provided the Turks promise not to attack his rear.

TROOPS WILL NOT GO.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: Notwithstanding the declarations of the Ottoman delegates to the conference, I do not believe that the decision regarding the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt is final. I consider it certain that they will not be sent if Great Britain really insists upon their being placed under the orders of the English commander which would be inconsistent with the dignity of the sultan. The sultan cannot openly espouse the cause of Arabi Pasha, nor openly break with him.

GERMAN SYMPATHY

For the Defeated French Premier—The Prospective Cabinet.

LONDON, August 3.—The Times' Berlin dispatch, announcing that Prince Bismarck had instructed Prince Hohenlohe to express to DeFreycinet his regret at his retirement from the ministry, also says at the same time the wish has been expressed that DeFreycinet could be induced to resume office, in which case Germany would be willing to support his eastern policy as much as possible. The chamber of deputies met to-day, but adjourned until Saturday, pending the formation of a new ministry. DeFreycinet absolutely declines to join any ministerial combination.

A Paris dispatch to the Standard reporting that Baron DeCourcel will be French minister of foreign affairs, says: "The policy of Baron DeCourcel is that of abstention from action in Egypt while reserving all rights and liberty of action should France cease to take part in the conference."

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Plots Against the Czar and Other High Functionaries of the Empire.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, August 3.—A private telegram from St. Petersburg says: "The imprisoned nihilist, Kyrillow, has disclosed a long list of newly planned crimes against the emperor and certain high officials. Immediately after his revelations the imperial prosecutor accompanied Count Tolstor, minister of the interior, to the imperial palace of Peterhoff, where a long council was held in the presence of the czar in consequence of which the prisoners are better treated."

The Bill to Retire Grant.

Special to the Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The bill to retire General Grant came up in the house to-day. Hiscock moved that the senate bills on the speaker's table be taken up. Holman, as usual, objected and raised the point of no quorum. Tellers were demanded, and Hiscock and Holman advanced to the front to shake hands preliminary to counting tellers, when Hiscock asked what measure Holman objected to. "The Grant bill," answered Holman. Hiscock stated that no effort regarding the Grant bill, except to refer it to the committee on military affairs, would be attempted, and Holman withdrew his point of order. When the Grant bill was reached McKenzie, who didn't know anything about the arrangement between Hiscock and Holman, moved to lay it on the table and ayes and nays were called. This was only intended to give the members a chance to put themselves on record, and the republicans voted against the motion and the democrats for it, the result being that the house refused to lay the bill on the table and it was referred to the military committee.

Just before adjournment this evening the house passed a joint resolution appropriating $60,000 to pay the fees of district attorney during the last quarter.

Phenomenon in the Oil Regions.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., August 3.—About 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon last there was great excitement in this city as what appeared to be the whistle at the coal shaft was heard for two hours, and hundreds of people hastened in that direction, believing that some accident had occurred and the alarm was given for assistance. They were greatly surprised to learn that the terrific noise that was plainly heard a distance of ten miles, came from a heavy volume of escaping gas at the oil well of the McWilliams oil company. The great heavy drill was forced out of the well and small rock were thrown up a distance of 100 feet. The volume of gas seems to have grown stronger from that time to the present. It has been used to run the engine, and last night it was ignited and two flames shot up a distance of 40 feet. It is believed that there is sufficient gas to furnish all that is necessary to light the city. At half past two o'clock this afternoon oil was reached in the well at a distance of 675 feet, or 15 feet below where the gas was discovered. The oil quickly rose in the tube 170 feet, and it is conceded by all that this is decidedly the richest oil find yet discovered. The oil sandbank is said by experienced experts to be as good as any ever found in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

A Woman Drowned in a Barrel.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 29.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of David Hunt, a shoemaker in Garrett's factory was found dead at noon to-day by her husband when he returned from work. The children had missed her for an hour before, and her husband found her drowned in the water barrel in a shed in the rear of the house. There was only thirteen inches of water in the barrel, and she either committed suicide from religious mania, with which she was afflicted, or was seized by a fit when leaning over the barrel, which was only three and a half feet high. She leaves a family. Her first husband, George Marshall, committed suicide on the Great Western railway track some years ago.

The Texan Yellow Fever Scare.

CHICAGO, August 3.—A special from Austin, Texas, says: "The mayor of Rio Grande City yesterday telegraphed to the governor that yellow fever had broken out in the town on the Mexican side of the river and that a panic existed, Rio Grande City being overrun with refugees. He wanted a quarantine established and the governor had instructed him to use his discretion unless the health officers of the state had arrived.

A Colored Man Denied Accommodation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 3.—W. A. T. Smith, a colored clergyman, made a persistent application for accommodation at the Adams house this afternoon, and was refused and driven out, avowedly because of his color. He has employed counsel to prosecute the landlord under the civil rights law.

STATE SPECIALS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA ARE DOING AND SAYING.

Buchanan Nominated in the Fourth District After One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Ballots—DeKalb County Sunday-Schools and Politics—Toccoa Teachers' Institute, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WEST POINT, August 3.—The convention assembled at eight o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the chairman. Mr. James, of Douglas, offered a resolution indorsing the nominees of the state convention, which was unanimously adopted. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate. Forty-eighth ballot—Buchanan, 17; Persons, 13; Smith, 8; Little, 4. The balloting continued with but little change up to the hundred and sixth. Mr. James, of Douglas, moved that the convention adjourn to meet at LaGrange at one o'clock p. m. The motion was withdrawn. The convention then adjourned to half-past one p. m. The convention met in afternoon session, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the chairman. Mr. Chappel, of Muscogee, addressed the convention, making an earnest plea for harmony, and urging the nomination of Captain W. A. Little. Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, withdrew the name of Hon. P. F. Smith, and in a forcible speech appealed to the convention to nominate a man from the southern portion of the district. Mr. Hally, of Campbell, stated that he was the only delegate from his county; that he came instructed to cast the vote of his county for P. F. Smith as long as there wa a reasonable hope for his nomination. He said that he felt that he had lully discharged his duty to Mr. Smith, and that it afforded him pleasure now to cast the vote of Campbell for the Hon. Hugh Buchanan. This announcement was received with considerable applause. One hundred and seventh ballot stood, Buchanan nineteen, Persons thirteen, Little six. Mr. Ferrell, of Troup, stated that he wished to read a telegram to the convention before the vote of Coweta was cast. On the one hundred and twelfth ballot objection was made by Mr. Ray, of Coweta, and the chair sustained the objection. The balloting continued up to the one hundred and fifty-second without material change. The chairman stated that there was a telegram on the secretary's table addressed to the chairman of the convention, and asked the pleasure of the convention in regard to it. Dr. Pitman, of Troup, moved that it be read. Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, objected. Mr. Ellis, of Meriwether, moved a suspension of the order of business for the purpose of considering the telegram. A good-humored discussion sprang up on the motion to suspend, participated in by Ferrell, Reville, James and Pitman for, and Atkinson, Freemand and Mumford against suspension. The motion to suspend was lost. After the one hundred and fifty-second ballot the convention adjourned until eight o'clock p.m. The utmost good humor prevails among the delegates, and while a stubborn fight is being made by the friends of candidates for their favorites, it is believed that there is no intention to adjourn the convention without making a nomination.

LATER—On the one hundred and fifty-ninth ballot Buchanan received the entire vote of the convention, thirty-eight votes.

DE KALB'S DEMOCRATS.

The Decatur Mass Meeting Passes Resolutions for Primary Elections and Committee Meetings.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DECATUR, August 2.—At a meeting held in this place July 4, the following resolution was introduced and passed almost unanimously:

Resolved, That candidates for members of the general assembly be nominated by the democracy of this county at such time and in such manner as the executive committee of the party may hereafter determine, and we pledge ourselves to support the persons nominated.

Under authority from said meeting a new executive committee composed of one member from each militia district in the county, was appointed. Said committee held their first meeting yesterday. All were present except W. S. Powers. Colonel William Wright resigned as member for Panthersville district, he not residing in that district. Thomas Flake was elected to fill the vacancy. The committee elected Geo. A. Ramspeck permanent chairman and Thomas J. Flake, secretary. The committee adopted the following resolutions in compliance with the resolution of the mass meeting:

Resolved, That a primary election for the nomination of two candidates for the legislature from this county be held at the court house in each militia district on the first Saturday in September next, and that the election in each militia district be held by the Justices of the Peace and Notary Public of the district, who are directed to forward the returns to the executive committee at Decatur, not later than 9 o'clock a m, on the first Tuesday in September.

2. That the executive committee will meet at Decatur on the first Tuesday in September and consolidate the returns and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election shall de declared the nominee of the democratic party in DeKalb county for the legislature.

3. That no one shall be allowed to vote in said primary election who is not a known democrat, with qualifications to vote for members of the general assembly.

In regard to the senatorial convention the committee adopted the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That a convention of the democrats of the thirty fourth senatorial district is hereby called to meet at Stone Mountain, Ga., on tae second Saturday in September, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for state senator from the thirty-fourth senatorial district.

2. That in said convention Gwinnett county shall be entitled to four votes, DeKalb county four, and Henry two, and the counties of Gwinnett and Henry are hereby invited to send delegates to said convention.

3. That at the primary election for nominees for the legislature at the same places and in the same manner the democrats of the county be requested to vote for one delegate from each militia district to the senatorial convention. Said delegates so elected, or those present at the convention, to cast the four votes of DeKalb county in said convention. The justices and notaries are requested to forward the returns for the election of senatorial delegates to the executive committee along with the returns for the legislative nominees.

4. That we reaffirm the principles declared by the senatorial convention at Stone Mountain in 1878. That we recognize the rights of the county whose time it is in regular rotation to furnish the candidates, but we claim a voice in selecting the man and direct that our delegates be so instructed.

5. That we earnestly exhort all democrats in the county to take an active and immediate interest in the election herein provided for, and all good citizens are earnestly urged to sustain the nomination made, as important and indeed essential to the maintenance of the dignity and decency and furtherance of the welfare of the county.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

DECATUR, August 2.—The seventeenth annual celebration of the DeKalb county Sunday school association was held in the children's tabernacle at this place yesterday. There were about twenty five hundred persons present, being a smaller attendance than usual, on account of rain in the morning. The programme was as follows: Singing by the Decatur schools, "We're Marching to Zion;" reading Scriptures, by Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick; prayer, by Rev. J. C. Berrien. Atlanta; responsive service, lead by President M. A. Candler, from 34 Psalms; solo, by J. W. Wallace, Augusta, Ga.; singing, by all the schools, "Ring the Bells of Heaven;" annual address, by General C. A. Evans, Atlanta; singing, by all the schools, "Coronation." Recess for dinner. Praise service, led by J. W. Wallace, Augusta; singing by all the schools, "Revive us Again;" reading annual report, showing there are 38 schools connected with the association, with 1,083 male and 992 female scholars; 121 male and 138 female teachers, making a total of 2,342 teachers and scholars, with an average attendance through the year of 1,563. There are 3,278 volumes in the school libraries. The contributions the last year amounted to $488.88. The installation address was delivered by Rev. Virgil Norcross, of Atlanta. A banner for the best singing by any of the schools, to be contested for every year, offered by President Candler and Secretary Ramspeck, and awarded last year to Rehoboth school, was awarded this year to the Decatur union school. The schools contesting for the prize were Rehoboth, Belmount, Cedar Grove, Clarkston Methodist, Clarkston union, Decatur union, Decatur Methodist, Decatur Baptist, Indian Creek, Midway, Ousley Chapel, Popular Spring, Wesley Chapel. The judges were J. W. Wallace, Augusta; Rev. N. Keff Smith and W. J. Hudson, of Atlanta. The judges complimented all the schools, and found great difficulty in deciding which one was entitled to the banner.

The committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Vice President V. R. Tommey reported, and it was ordered that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the association, and that a page of the minutes be dedicated to his memory bearing upon it these words: "Sacred to the memory of Vincent R. Tommey, vice president of the DeKalb county Sunday-school association for twelve years. The upright citizen, the devoted Christian and the faithful Sunday-school worker."

TOCCOA.

The Successful Opening of a Teachers' Institute in North Georgia.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

TOCCOA, August 2.—Yesterday at Americus, Milledgeville and Toccoa three teachers' institutes were simultaneously opened. This marks an advanced movement in the educational work of Georgia. For the first time the state is making an effort to help teachers to higher ways and better methods of work. The Toccoa institute was called to order at 9 a.m. by the state school commissioner, Dr. Orr, and opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Cartersville. Dr. Orr entertained the audience for half an hour with pictures drawn from memory of the old field schools of Georgia—the old log school house, thoroughly ventilated by many a chink through which the imprisoned innocents caught glimpses of the outer world. The "slabs" that were used for seats; the plank, raised and lowered at will by an ingenious arrangement of pegs, that ran round the room and served for desk; the peripatetic Irish shoemaker who turned teacher when business was dull, devised his own methods and quite unconsciously anticipated Boston kindergartners in turning work into play, were contrasted with the country schools of to-day.

The most ardent advocate of reform was forced to admit that advance has been made. The country schools of to-day are infinitely better than those of fifty years ago, though much remains to be done. The want of money, the indifference of parents, the imperfect preparation of teachers for their work, are difficulties that must be met and overcome. The necessity of normal schools and normal institutes was insisted upon, words of cheer and hope were spoken in regard to the future of the common school system of Georgia and the North Georgia teachers' institute was declared open for work.

Professor J. W. Glenn, of Jefferson, who had been appointed to preside over the institute, was unavoidably detained at home by illness. The other teachers, Professor Sanford, of Macon, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mallon and Miss Haygood, of Atlanta, were present and stated in outline the work that they hoped to accomplish. There will be each day lessons in grammar, geography, arithmetic, primary reading, elocutionary reading, penmanship, elementary physiology and calisthenics, with occasional evening lectures and social gatherings to break the monotony of lessons.

TEACHERS PRESENT.

There are about forty teachers present today. The number would doubtless be much larger but for the fact that many of the country schools are now in session. Permission was given for teachers from any part of the state to attend any one of the institutes, consequently there are teachers from Macon, Americus and Forsyth here enjoying the mountain breezes and finding physical rest and refreshment in this delightful climate. Board can be had at prices ranging from twelve to twenty-five dollars per month.

Quite a number of county superintendents are in attendance and holding frequent conferences with Dr. Orr in regard to their work. Mr. James H. Smart, ex-president of the National educational association, and former superintendent of the schools of Indiana, is expected daily. He will probably spend next week at the institute. The committee appointed to consider the claims of North Georgia for the location of the Southern Chantauqua visited Toccoa Falls to-day, and will meet the people here to-night.

EDWARDSVILLE EVENTS.

A Postmaster's Attempt at Suicide—The Farmers Starving Process and Joy for Good Crops.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

EDWARDSVILLE, July 31.—Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. A. Crawford, postmaster at this place, tried to commit suicide. He took two ounces of laudanum sometime between the hours of one and five o'clock. He got out of bed and left the house at one o'clock. His family began to search for him, but failed to find him until this morning at five o'clock. He was found in his store house with the doors locked. With the aid of an ax they soon forced a way to him. He was in a powerful stupor, with twitching of the muscles. In fact, he had all the symptoms of opium poison. Dr. J. W. Mayson was called in to see him, and under his skillful management he was resuscitated. This is Mr. Crawford's fourth time at trying to shuffle off this mortal coil.

There was a Sunday-school celebration at Pace's school house last Saturday. Five schools were represented, and all who attended say they enjoyed it finely. The road commissioners have had all the roads in this district worked out the past two weeks, and they are in a better condition now than they have been for the past two years. The commissioners deserve the gratitude of all good citizens for their prompt and efficient manner in dealing with defaulters. The farmers of this section went through a kind of starving process this year rather than run a time account. By selling a few eggs and chickens and a cow or two they have managed to make a good crop. There are a great many farmers who sowed oats and wheat last fall for the first time in a good manly years.

UNCLE RYLIE'S JOY.

A man over fifty years old the other day was playing marbles with his boys, and it was remarked, "Uncle Rylie, you are too old for that kind of business." He said he felt like jumping, turning somersaults and running. He felt well because he had the best crop he had made since the war, and he owned it, too; it did not belong to some one else, as all the rest of his crops did. With the "no fence" law enforced we believe that this end of Fulton county would be the garden spot of the world.

CONYERS DELEGATES.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

CONYERS, August 2.—G. W. Gleaton and H. Y. McCord were elected as delegates to congressional convention on the 9th, and James M. White and A. C. Perry, as delegates to senatorial convention, which meets to-morrow at Social Circle. Our meeting for above purposes was held at the courthouse yesterday, and everything passed off harmoniously.

HOGANSVILLE'S NEW MEAL.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

HOGANSVILLE, August 2.—Nathan Jackson, colored, living on the plantation of Mr. Arnold, near Grantville, Ga., brought the first bushel of new meal here to-day. Nathan says he has plenty more of the same kind at home.

GEORGIA POMOLOGISTS.

THE SECOND DAY'S MEETING AT MACON.

Further Description of the Extraordinary Exhibit of Georgia Fruit—Publication of the Proceedings—To Meet Next Year at Barnesville—News From All Parts of the State.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

MACON, August 2.—According to promise made in my letter of yesterday, I resume a report of the exhibit and proceedings of the Georgia state horticultural society just adjourned. Mr. H. H. Sanford, of Dixie nurseries, Thomasville, Ga., exhibits sixteen plates of pears including some very fine specimens of LeConte's. He has also apples and Siberian crabs. Mr. W. K. Wilson, of Georgia nurseries, Augusta, shows seventeen plates of grapes and two varieties of apples. Mr. David Milner, of Macon, exhibits twenty-one plates of grapes, including splendid specimens of Hartford Prolific, Diana Black, July Pauline, Brighton, Ives, Perkins and Catawba. The latter grape, which has been almost abandoned on account of the rot, is redeeming its character by fine production and freedom from disease. Mr. Milner also exhibits six plates of apples and six of pears. Colonel E. G. Grier, of Griswoldville, secretary of the Georgia state agricultural society, exhibits nine plates of pears, two of peaches and one of apples. Mrs. Thomas Hardeman exhibits some very fine vegetables, including very superior carrots, parsnips, two varieties of beets, cabbage, two varieties of Irish potatoes, Rose and Peerless, tomatoes, beans, etc., all showing effects of careful culture. Mrs. Hardeman is a famous gardener—perhaps imbibed it from her honored husband's long training in the grange and as president of the state society—or, perhaps, her horticultural skill entitled him to recognition as a granger. Colonel Tom will have an opportunity of explaining during his canvass among the farmers with whom I bespeak for him the kindest consideration.

WATERMELONS.

There was on exhibition a grand display of watermelons. Mr. Fred Little, of Richmond, exhibited two mammoth specimens, one of rattlesnake and one of scaleybark; W. B. Jones & Co., of Burke, two specimens equally large of the same varieties; Mr. Jerry Hollis, of Bibb, two magnificent Cuba Queens and one rattlesnake; Mr. Phillips, of Bibb, four extra large ice rinds. All of these melons were perfectly true to their respective types and would average about forty-five pounds. The Bibb county melon growers are reaping quite a rich harvest from their shipments this year. One little station on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has already shipped $10,000 worth, and they are still shipping. Citizens of Washington county made a collective display of fruits, in which there were some specimens of peaches not surpassed by any on the tables. They were in charge of Mr. J. C. Harman, who was a partner of the lamented W. M. Moses, who was one of the pioneers in peach growing for the northern markets in Georgia. Mr. E. R. Anthony, of Bibb, exhibited a long list of grapes, many of the bunches weighing more than a pound each. Indeed so large were they that girdling was naturally suggested to the most casual observer. By girdling is meant the removal of a ring of bark from a fruit-bearing cane below the bunches of grapes early in the season. This prevents the returning flow of the elaborated food of the vine below the girdled point, resulting in an abnormal development of fruit above. While there is nothing wrong or improper per se in girdling, it produces erroneous impressions upon the uninitiated as to the productiveness of the varieties so treated. In consideration of these facts the Horticultural society of this state, and so far as the writer is informed, those of all other states, condemns the practice on the part of nurserymen as unprofessional and calculated to mislead. Amateurs might practice this method of increasing the size of a few bunches for their own entertainment, as no especial injury is done to the vines if the girdling is practiced upon canes that will be removed the succeeding winter.

General Browne, professor of agriculture in the state college, read an essay on ornamental gardening. With this exception the most of the day was occupied with the revision of the catalogue, reports of committees.

JUDGE HENDERSON'S LETTER.

A letter from Judge J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, was read, asking for the proceedings of the convention for publication in his reports. This is a move in the right direction. The commissioner can find no matter of greater value to the people of the state than the catalogue of fruits. Classified as the catalogue is it protects the purchaser of nursery stock from imposition by irresponsible agents. Those who will take the catalogue of this society as their guide need make no mistakes in the purchase of varieties for any locality in the state. The commissioner of agriculture was requested by resolution to collect the statistics of the shipments of fruit and vegetables from this state during the present season as a basis of action in regard to future arrangements for transportation. This subject occupied the attention of the society at its session last night without arriving at any definite conclusion. Much valuable information was imparted by Mr. D. H. Elliott who, as the representative of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad for a number of years, has had large experience in the handling of fruit and vegetables. A very interesting discussion was had in this connection in regard to the best manner of packing fruit for shipment.

Messrs. Berckmans and Rumph said that by carefully selecting and packing peaches, using only good fruit of uniform size, they had shipped profitably by express, losing none, and receiving from 25 to 50 per cent above the market price for their fruit. I intended having something to say on the subject of evaporated fruit, as illustrated by the exhibit of Mr. Rumph, but must defer it with the promise of a discussion of the subject in another letter. The society adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet at Barnesville next year.

J. S. N.

HOLINESS CONFERENCE.

Third Annual Meeting in Griffin—A Noted Body—Methodist Experience Meeting.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, August 3.—The third annual Holiness conference ever held in Georgia assembled here on last Monday, July 31st. There are about seventy-five or a hundred in attendance, representing various portions of the state, including some twenty-five or thirty preachers of the north and south Georgia conferences. This noted body has no organization; it is composed of men and women who believe in and advocate the doctrine of entire sanctification as experienced and taught by Wesley, Fletcher and first five bishops of the Methodist church in America. The doctrine that the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin, and that the believing soul is kept by the power of God (from sin) unto salvation; that Christ came into the world to save his people from their sins, and hence they are all saved from sin as long as they trust in Him for this present salvation. The meeting thus far is progressing with marked success. Many have professed and are now in the enjoyment of this higher order of religion, which, so they say who have experienced it, makes them feel but little less than angels. To give a faint idea of this enrapturing feeling as told by one of the brothers night before last, I heard him say in rather an emotional way that if the Lord gave him any more religion He would have to come down and help him enjoy it, etc. They "bring new songs in their mouths," and render them in a style that is both attractive and pleasing. A full chorus of 75 or 100 sanctified people would almost put to blush an ordinary camp meeting after the old style. They certainly do enjoy it, and I think most anybody would, for it is render ed in good style and I think has the desired effect.

THE LEADER.

A Miss Bagley, from Milledgeville, seems to be the leading spirit among the ladies who have professed this most holy of holy experience. She sings, prays and talks most zealously, and she is listened to with profound interest by the vast congregation which attends every service and is pronounced by all a young woman of rare ability in advancing the cause of holiness and sanctification. This lady leads or presides over a meeting specially set apart for ladies in the afternoon. Her talks are replete with Biblical research, and shows that she had bestowed much thought and labor in the study of the Bible and religion.

An experience meeting is held every morning at 8:30 o'clock, preaching at 11 a.m., and 8 p.m., at 3:30 p.m., a meeting is held for conference, where reports are heard from the field and the means of promoting the doctrine are discussed. The reports are quite interesting. Rev. J. B. Culpepper, of the South Georgia conference, said he had preached the doctrine of holiness exclusively the past year, and he had seen more than five hundred come into the church. His whole charge, four churches, has been in a state of revival all the year, and wonderful things have been done in other charges, where the preacher experiences and preaches the necessity and practicability of holiness.

Rev. Sam Jones is also here, and with his inimitable style, one entirely peculiar to himself, and is dealing out facts that sinners can't get around unless they just acknowledge that they don't want to do the square thing. Services lasted last night until near 11 o'clock, when the bulk of the congregation was dismissed, but a few lingering penetents remained a while longer at the alter, almost refusing to go until a peaceful pardon said, Thou art saved, come up higher.

H. B. L.

BAINBRIDGE.

The First Bale—A Sad Death—A Steamer Sold—Crops Damaged—Political Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

BAINBRIDGE, August 1.—Friday last, at 2 o'clock Mrs. Ann B. Harrell, consort of Hon. W. W. Harrell, died from the effect of cancer of the breast—aged 56 years. For one and a half years this amiable lady suffered from the disease. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Simmons, of the Methodist church, of which she was a member, assisted by Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Presbyterian. A large number of citizens attended.

Heavy rains are damaging greatly our cotton crop. For two weeks almost without cessation, the clouds have been emptying their contents upon us—rust and shedding to an alarming extent the result. So far, no great number of worms have been seen.

A large percentage of the todder, at least one-third, has been destroyed by water. The steamer Newton was sold under mortgage executions to-day and bought by Weston & Davis for $625.

POLITICS.

With the exception of a few sore-heads, the nomination of Hon. A. H. Stephens and Major Hardeman give entire satisfaction. Decatur will give both a handsome majority. Hon. Nelson Tiff was in town to-day looking after his debt against the steamer Newton. A rough-and-tumble fight between J. A. Wilder and Nick Lester occurred in Stully's store yesterday evening. The former had the latter down and was knocking him wildly, when the deputy sheriff waltzed in and separated them.

The first bale of cotton raised in Decatur county was brought into town yesterday from the farm of John E. Donelson. It was classed middling, and was bought by Ehrlich & Co. for 12 cents.

DALTON.

Murray County Democratic Convention—Burglaric and Miscellaneous News in Dalton.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DALTON, August 3.—At the Murray county democratic convention held at Spring Place on the 1st instant, Mr. C. C. Howell was nominated for representative from that county. The convention could not harmonize on a candidate for a senator to represent the counties of Murray, Whitfield and Gordon. Mr. W. C. Carter seems to be the most favorable candidate. The convention was composed, it is rumored, of independents, democrats and republicans. No nomination was made so there will be several candidates in the field. Messrs. Tratter & Bass's store on Hamilton street was entered through back window by burglars Sunday night and relieved of six pairs of shoes and other articles. The thief failed to get into the till which contained some amount of money. No clue to the parties who made the entrance has yet been found. The new mail car "Dalton," which came up on the Western and Atlantic railroad Sunday afternoon, created considerable curiosity and praise by our citizens who witnessed its first appearance. The car is a model of beauty and convenience. We are proud it is named after our city. Mr. John Townley and family left for South Carolina, a few days ago. A fearful and devastated runaway occurred on Broad street, yesterday. A horse hitched by the bridle to the rear end of a small wagon, got scared and smashed up wagon and harness and left for home in the country. The Juvenile club met at the residence of Judge McCutchen, Tuesday evening last—a gay time.

A RAILROAD BARBECUE.

Lincolnton's Boom of the Augusta and Elberton Railroad—Political Addresses.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The largest barbecue of the season comes off to-day at Lincolnton. One hundred carcasses are to brown over the pit, and Lincolnton will have one of the largest crowds she has ever entertained. A good many go down from here. The object of the meeting is to try and get a railroad from Augusta to Elberton via Lincolnton. If this road is built it will branch off from the Augusta and Knoxville road at Walton's island, eighteen miles above Augusta. President Verdery, of the Augusta and Knoxville railroad, will address the people there to-day. Patrick Walsh and Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, passed through here yesterday on their way down there, and will speak to-day. He addressed the people of Wilkes on Tuesday on political affairs. He has a strong following in this county. Politics are worse mixed in our county than we have ever known them. A certain part of town has been designated as "Political Row," and this theme is discussed hotly from "early morn till dewy eve.

Our new postmaster has arrived and taken charge of his office. The Methodist and Baptist churches have voted their pastors a month's vacation, and these divines have left for the mountains. County politics are booming, and political barbecues follow each other in quick succession.

GAINESVILLE.

Track Laying on the Gainesville and Dahlonega Railroad—Congressional Delegates Elected.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, August 3.—The first spike in the track of the Gainesville and Dahlonega railroad was driven by Miss Sallie Price, the accomplished daughter of the president, Hon. W. P. Price. Colonel Price made a rousing speech. There was plenty of nice champagne convenient, presented by John W. Miller, to add to the interest of the occasion. After all this Colonel Candler took hold with forty hands and has laid the track nearly a mile to the first trestle, which is now being built. Professor Hall, of Dahlonega, will commence the survey of the Gainesville and Dalton railroad at once, and not "be secretary," as stated in yesterday's paper. Mr. C. W. DuPre is building a nice residence near the Presbyterian church. New families coming here to live every week.

At a meeting of our citizens the following gentlemen were selected as delegates to the congressional nominating convention to meet here the 15th instant: A. J. Davis, W. R. Bolding, W. H. Deaton, A. B. C. Dorsey and as delegates to nominate a senator for 33d district, G. W. Johnson, W. H. Quillian, Aaron Poss, F. T. Davie.

FORSYTH NOMINATIONS

For Congressional Delegates for State Senator and Representatives—The Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

CUMMING, August 3.—The nominations made are: For senate, R A. Eakes, of Cumming. For house, A. J. Julian. For delegates to the congressional convention which meets in Gainesville on the 15th instant, H. P. Riden, W. J. and A. C. Bell. A. J. Julian was in the last house of representatives and made a good and efficient member, always at his post. This delegation will be pretty solid for Hon. D. E. Butler, for congress, if his name is before the convention, if it is not, then it would probably be for Hon. A. D. Candler. We are having fine rains. Our people are healthy, our crops were never better than now. Most of our people will vote for fence.

CRISP AHEAD.

Schley for Crisp, Stewart for Crisp, Dooly for Cook and Macon for Cook.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

AMERICUS, August 3.—Sumter gives Crisp one hundred and fifty-one majority. Schley elects Crisp delegates by forty-three majority, and Stewart has gone for Crisp by forty-eight majority. Macon went for Cook by a large majority, and Dooly by one hundred. Crisp now has twenty-three votes in the convention, being one less than two-thirds, and Pulaski acts on Saturday next.

FORT VALLEY FACTS.

Special Correspondence of The Consutution.

FORT VALLEY, August 2.—The executive committee of Houston county met in Perry to-day and ordered the nomination for members of the general assembly to be by delegate system on the first Saturday in September. This will put a quietus on some of the candidates. Much improvement in building is now going on in Fort Valley. H. C. Harris is building a fine residence on Church square. It will cost several thousand dollars and be the finest residence in the town.

NO DELEGATES FROM ELBERTON.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

ELBERTON, August 2.—The democratic party in mass meeting, yesterday evening, decided not to send delegates to a senatorial district convention, thus leaving the field open for candidates. The thanksgiving barbecue will be at Elberton on the 31st of August. Rev. John G. Gibson, of Oglethorpe, has been invited to preach the sermon, and the Hon. Thomas Hardeman and other prominent gentlemen to deliver addresses.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

DAWSON, August 2.—C. R. Moore, of Wiston, Webster county, is dead. He was for several years a citizen of Dawson, and was a prominent and useful citizen, and at one time a member of the general assemblw. His death ocurred suddenly, as he was in Cuthbert last week as a delegate to the district conference, and many of his friends thought he was greatly improved in health, which had been failing for some time past.

Two Bad Sims.

From the Jackson, Ga, Herald.

An unfortunate occurrence happened near Truman Smith's mills, in Walton county, and not far from the line of this county, in the first of this week, which was as follows, as we gathered it from a gentleman who lived over in that neighborhood: On last Tuesday morning a Mr. T. Sims accused a Mr. Smith, who lived close by, of an attempt to ravish his little daughter, about seven or eight years old, and proceeded to give him a good thrashing for it. Smith afterwards got out a warrant for Sims's arrest, and the bailiff served it. Sims, however, refused to be arrested, but agreed to attend the court at the time specified. This did not please Smith; so another warrant was obtained and placed in the hands of another bailiff, who summoned a posse and went after Sims. They found him at home and crowded in on him in the house. Not knowing what was up, he knocked two or three of them down and attempted to draw a pistol, when the bailiff of the posse knocked him down, and the pistol that Sims had went off. At this juncture the bailiff told his posse to shoot, and one of them shot Sims about the hip, from which it is thought he will die, although he was alive at the latest accounts that we had.

From the Marion County, Ga., Argus.

Mr. Zack Hollis, son of Mr. Marlin Hollis, Sr., was killed at his home near Glenalta last Saturday by a young man named Frank Sims. The particulars as we learn them are as follows:

Frank Sims is a youth of 20 or 21, and lives with his father on the place of Mr. Hollis. Mr. Sims's cows got into Mr. Hollis's field and he set the dogs on them to run them out. Mr. Sims, Sr., then sent his son Frank to ask Mr. Hollis not to dog the cows, to which request Mr. Hollis agreed, and the two walked over the fields looking at the crops. When they got back to Mr. Hollis's yard Frank Sims made a remark about the dogs having been put after the cows, at which Mr. Hollis took offense. Angry words passed between them, when Mr. Hollis remarked that he could not take more from any man, and struck Frank Sims with a stick. Sims then stabbed Hollis in the left shoulder and under the arm about three inches below the heart. From these wounds Mr. Hollis soon died. Mr. Sims has not been arrested. The above are the facts in the case as reported to us. The killing was done in Chattahoochee.

A Bull Fight.

From the Jesup Ga., Sentinel.

Two bulls met in a vacant lot near the Altamaha hotel, last Saturday, and engaged in a fight. A goodly number of people were soon attracted to the spot, and the show being free, stopped to see it out. The younger bull had the advantage in horns, the older being a butt-e d. The fight lasted for a length of time, and was very exciting and at times doubtful as to the result, owing to the powers of endurance of the older beast. But the advantage of a pair of sharp horns was too great and "no horns" had at last to turn and take leg bail for security. We heard of no bets, but suppose each beast had admirers in the crowd.

Queer Eggs.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., News.

We were shown some time ago quite a curiosity in the shape of an egg by Captain J. L. Overbey. Mrs. Overbey, in breaking an egg for cooking, found on the inside of the shell, besides the yolk and white, two other small, perfectly formed eggs. Dr. T. Walker, determined not to be behind in the way of curiosities, showed the writer last Saturday, at his drug store, a flat egg. It has the usual shape for a common hen egg only that it is flattened on each side. He told the writer that all the eggs laid by the hen had the same shape. This is certainly a year of wonders and curiosities.

How Long She Would Obey Him.

From the Brunswick, Ga, Advertiser.

Cuffie generally has an eye to business, and is rather slow to yield any right until assured of protection. A striking exemplification of this trait was given on Thursday night at the marriage ceremony of two genuine eboes. The bride was asked "to love, honor, obey, etc., the man whom she held by the right hand." She quickly replied, "I will jiss as long as he treats me right, and den after dat I'll quit 'im."

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATION HOUSE August 5th, at 12 o'clock m, one Heifer and one Goat, now in pound, unless redeemed by owners.

A. B. CONNOLLY.
Chief Police.

aug 3—3t

Garnett's University School,

ELLICOTT CITY, MD., Principal, JAMES M. GARNETT, M. A. LL.D. Re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 13. Thorough preparation. Location high. Climate very healthy. july29 d2m wed sat

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"I indorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons."

DR. J. FARIS MOORE, PH. D., Professor of Pharmacy, Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

DR. EDWARD EARICKSON, Secretary Baltimore College of Pharmacy, says:

"I indorse it as an excellent medicine, a good digestive agent, and a non-intoxicant in the fullest sense."

DR. RICHARD SAPINGTON, one of Baltimore's oldest and most reliable physicians, says:

"All who have used it praise its standard virtues, and the well-known character of the house which makes it is a sufficient guarantee of its being all that is claimed, for they are men who could not be induced to offer anything else but a reliable medicine for public use."

A Druggist Cured.

Boonsboro, Md., Oct. 12, 1880.
Gentlemen: Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of a bad attack of Indigestion and fullness in the stomach. Having tested it, I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, and am glad to say it gives entire satisfaction to all."
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Druggist.

Ask your Druggist for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and take no other. One trial will convince you that it is just what you need.

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SUMMER RESORTS

Collier's McIntosh House,

INDIAN SPRING.

GEORGE AND WHIT COLLIER, Proprietors.

THIS CELEBRATED SUMMER RESORT OF health and pleasure is now open and prepared better than ever to meet the wants of guests. The hotel has undergone thorough renovation and offers new attractions for the comfort and entertainment of visitors. Attentive servants and the culinary departments are made especial features.

A splendid band has been engaged to furnish music during the season.

The Springs are now placed within less than two hours ride of Macon by means of the new extension of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. An elegant omnibus will convey passengers from the train to the hotel.

Information as to rates of board can be learned by addressing either

GEORGE COLLIER, Indian Spring, Ga.,
or WHIT COLLIER, Macon, Ga.

The trains now run regularly. july19—tf

Now Open
Blue Ridge Springs
The Celebrated Hygeia Water
Send for Circular
This is Brown's Hope

june15—d2m

OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA.
HYGEIA HOTEL

situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the U.S. Surroundings unsurpassed. Bathing, boating, fishing and driving specially attractive. Preeminently a resort for Southern people. Terms le s for equal accommodations than any resort in the country. Climate free from Malaria; and for Insomnia truly wonderful in its soporific effect. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc. HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor. may19—d3m

ROCKBRIDGE, VA.,
ALUM WATER

For more than half a century has grown steadily in repute as a medicinal agent, in a wide range of chronic diseases. Multitudes of women can testify to its unsurpassed efficacy in the relief and cure of those ailments peculiar to their sex.

DYSPEPSIA

in its varied and most distressing forms is cured.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY,

yield most rapidly and permanent cures result.

Bottled in its natural state, direct from the springs, which are beautifully located in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and are open for the reception of visitors from June 1st, to October 1st, each year. Capacity, 1,000 guests. For sale by J. B. Daniel; W. A. Taylor and C. L. Redwine, Atlanta, Ga.

feb24 d6m

Southern Sanitarium.

THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION, FORMERLY known as the Atlanta Health Institute or "Water Cure," is now complete and in daily operation, and is more than ever considered a

A Model Home for Invalid Ladies and Gentlemen.

The luxurious and costly appointments, medical apparatuses and appliances introduced since the purchase of our present location and the erection of our new Medical Department, have justly earned for this Sanitarium the name of being one of the foremost and most elegantly fitted up institutions of its kind in the United States.

OVER TWO THOUSAND PERSONS have by our methods of treatment under our personal guidance been entirely restored to health without administering a single dose of either Mineral, Vegetable or Animal drug nostrums of any kind whatsoever; and in the future, as in the past, none but Normal and Physiological agents and means will ever be employed at this Sanitarium as aids in restoring the sick to health. Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

For particulars and references address
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
mar 14—1y 2d ponly Atlanta, Ga.

A STRANGE VEHICLE.

A Self Track Laying Street Car and Its Operations—Its Inventor.

While walking up North Clark street yesternoon, a reporter saw a strange looking vehicle bowling along toward him behind a span of fine, large chestnut horses. In a general way it looked like a common open street car, but several material points of difference were easily to be seen. Instead of running upon iron rails in the ordinary way, it carried along with it a revolving track in the shape of an immense iron tire on each side, ten feet or more in diameter, which moved on two small grooved wheels attached to the bottom of the car and through enclosed semi-circles of wooden boxing extending up the side of the car and some inches above the top, which gave the vehicle something of the appearance of a side-wheel boat. The drive sat upon a small truck, like the forward running gear of a buggy, which was attached to the front of the car by a chain and pin.

The vehicle bore upon its side the inscription: "Accommodation No. 1," which showed that it was meant for the use of the public. Further assured by the free and easy look of the half a dozen passengers on board that the turnout was not for private enjoyment, the reporter swung himself upon the car. His fare was promptly demanded by a smiling middle-aged German, who asked with a look of pride, in broken English, as the nickel was handed to him:

"It rite so easy, don't you tink?"

The car rode more smoothly than a car of the ordinary pattern, and the reporter said so.

"It had no springs, you see," said the conductor then, his countenance beaming with happiness, "Oh, it rite so smoot."

"To whom does this car belong?" asked the reporter.

"To ein big gompany mit four million tollars," said the conductor with a gesture which was meant to make more impressive the idea of the company's vast resources. After a pause he added modestly, "I am der superintendent."

"But who is the inventor of this car?"

"Oh, I am der inventor."

Then in response to a number of questions the smiling inventor said that his name was Charley Schwartz; that he lived at 131 West Erie street, and was the city buyer for the wholesale grocery firm of Gray, Burt & Kingman, of 3 Lake street. He had thought of this new style of street car, which carried the track it ran on everywhere it went, about a year ago, and had been elaborating the idea ever since. Only a few weeks ago the patent for it was sucured, and a company was formed composed of Franklin D. Gray, of Gray, Burt and Kingmen; Frank F. Cole, broker, of 97 Clark street; Cyrus H. McCormick, of the McCormick harvesting machine company; and Enos A. Ayers, of 97 Clark street. Yesterday the car made its first reguiar trip upon the street, making four journeys between the corner of Randolph and Clark streets and Ogden's grove, where a "Platt Deutch" picnic was held. It has gone over the ground in a highly satisfactory manner, and filled its proud conductor with bliss unspeakable. Mr. Schwartz further informed the reporter that twenty more cars were now in process of construction in eastern shops, and would be finished and be making regular trips upon the north side within three or four weeks. Within a short time after that the same number of cars would be running on both the south and west sides of the city. The old street railway companies of the city had offered his company $200,000 if they would suppress the new cars, said Mr. Schwartz, but this offer had been unhesitatingly refused. Meanwhile the car was making excellent progress down the street, running very easily, although, as Mr. Schwartz had said, it had no springs of any sort. The smooth rolling of the immense tire along the pavement and over the small grooved wheels—there were only four of these in sight, but there were sixteen of them altogether, eight on each side, Mr. Schwartz said—was a matter of surprise to the reporter. The car would comfortably seat about forty persons. It was rather rough in construction, but had only been made by way of experiment, its inventor explained. The new cars would hold sixty persons each, would be elegantly fitted up, and would "ride like a buggy," according to the same authority.

Along the street, as the strange vehicle passed, the people broke into broad smiles, and looked after it with wonder. It really was a strange looking affair. Arriving at Lake street the car was turned west and went rolling along for the home of its conductor, who said he had had enough success with his invention for that day. At Fifth avenue the reporter got out of the car, and stood watching it roll away with a crowd of yelling newsboys in its wake, being strongly impressed with the belief that it was a big thing.

RAPE OF THE LOCK.

A Young Woman Dies from Grief at the Loss of Her Hair.

From the Pittsburg Telegraph.

Jennie Boggs, aged sixteen years, died rather suddenly in Hagerstown. Md., on Thursday night, at the residence of Mrs. George Freaner. Her case has some romance thrown around it, from the fact that about a week ago she came into Mrs. Freaner's room early in the morning and asked that lady if she knew who had cut off her (Jennie's) hair. Mrs. Freaner replied, in some surprise, that of course she knew nothing about it. As Jennie was a plump, trig-looking lass and known to be the object of attention from several admirers, this apparently mysterious circumstance caused considerable gossip in the town, where she was well known. The account she gave of the loss of her hair, which was noted for its thickness and length, was that she had retired as usual and knew nothing further until she awoke in the morning and found herself the victim of a wholesale "rape of the lock." Immediately after waking she noticed that all the doors were open and a draft was passing through her room, and did not miss her much-treasured tresses until she had arose and dressed. About a week before this successful attempt, it is supposed the same party entered the house and had almost obtained entrance into her chamber when she awoke and said: "Is that you, Mrs. Freaner?" when the person made his escape, much to the consternation and fright of the unfortunate victim.

Whether she had been chloformed by some one anxious to secure her hair or whether it was the act of some jealous rival, were theories advanced and advocated with equal warmth by different parties. It seems, however, that she was taken violently with symptoms of cholera morbus, and, despite the best medical aid, expired last night about 10:30 o'clock. The opinion of her friends is that she died of grief at the loss of her hair.

CURED BY PRAYER.

Miraculously Snatched from Death's Door by Appeals to Heaven.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mrs. William Milner, of Edgewood, Bucks county, who for twelve years has been an invalid, and whose disease developed recently into rapid consumption, has suddenly been restored to almost complete health after being given up by her physicians. She attributes her miraculous cure to the efficiency of prayer. Her lungs had been so greatly affected that she could speak only with the greatest difficulty, and every sign pointed to speedy dissolution. Some time ago when the disease appeared to have fastened itself so surely upon her that death seemed but a few days off, she heard of the recovery of a Mrs. Judd, of Buffalo, N. Y., through the efficacy of prayer, and she sent for her pastor with a firm belief that she would recover if her church friend would pray for her restoration. She was a devout Methodist, and throwing physic to the dogs, she engaged with her pastor and friends in daily and almost hourly prayer. She says that she experienced almost instant relief. Her lungs troubled her less and less, her hacking cough left her entirely, and her appetite gradually returned. Her friends had less faith than she, and some of them watched the unusual experiment with skeptic eyes, but as she became better as each day went by, they began to pick up faith. Soon she was able to get up and be about the house, her first appearance being celebrated by a much larger prayer meeting than had been held before, and now that she has apparently entirely regained her health, there is a great sensation in the community occasioned by this present evidence of the power of prayer.

Not an alcholic beverage, but a true and reliable family medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters. aug1—d&w1w

THE New York city board of health does a notable thing by getting a builder enjosned from occupying, letting or selling any of his six new houses because of bad plumbing in them.

The best regulator of the digestive organs and the best appetizer known is ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine article, manufactured by J G B Siegert & Sons.

From the Great Drug House of the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 14th, 1882.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of your Swifts Specific (S. S. S.) than all other blood purifiers combined and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment which cost him $1,000. Another who had used it for a scrofulous affection reports a permanent cure from its use. Yours truly,

VANSHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 17th, 1882.

I have had what my physicians termed eczema for over eight years, and came five years ago to this place to live in order that I might be cured. During that time I energetically applied all the healing art of the physicians here (both internal and external) in connection with the celebrated Thermal hot baths, and in addition have taken more than a hundred bottles of various medicines without the desired result. Up to three months ago I had almost believed my case incurable, and began taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with all the skepticism possible, although the eruption was at first worse, yet there were some signs of improvement, and after three months use of S. S. S I am sound and well, not a sign af the eruption, my skin smooth and clear Ind my general health as good as it ever was. of there are any doubting ones, let them write to me here.

tf D. N. PRATT.

CONQUEROR

OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts DIRECTLY on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, restoring them AT ONCE to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URINARY ORGANS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIABETES and INCONTINENCE and RETENTION OF URINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY CURES PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK OR LOINS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE DISEASES, DISTURBED SLEEP, LOSS OF APPETITE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE and ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE URINO-GENITAL ORGANS.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the LIVER to healthy action, removing the causes that produce BILIOUS HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, COSTIVENESS, PILES, ETC.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the stomach and bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of kidney diseases.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicine fails.

HUNT'S REMEDY IS PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ABOVE DISEASES, AND HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R.I.

PRICES, 75 CENTS AND $1.25.

july2—d&wly sun wed fri nx rd mat

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN

Portrait and Landscape Painter,

Has Removed His Studio to

NO. 73 1-2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE HE has fitted up rooms suitable to display his work of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paintings that was ever before seen in the city, consisting of full length, life-size Portraits of eminent men, lovely women, and beautiful children.

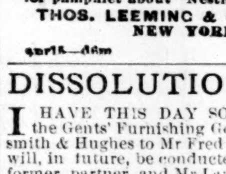
The public are cordially invited to call. Prof. Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited number of pupils the Art of Portrait or Landscape painting. may25 dtf

W. S. COX. A. B. C. DORSEY.

COX & DORSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENTS

GAINESVILLE, GA.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SELLING, RENTING and leasing city and country property, and looking after wild lands. may18 d6m



NESTLE'S CONDENSED SWISS MILK

TRADE MARK.

is guaranteed to be the PUREST and RICHEST on the market. Try it once and you will use it always. Ask for the "Nest" Brand and take no other. Send for pamphlet about "Nestle's Milk Food."

THOS. LEEMING & CO., Sole Agents, NEW YORK CITY.

apr18—d6m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY INTEREST IN the Gents' Furnishing Goods business of Goldsmith & Hughes to Mr Fred B Law. The business will, in future, be conducted by Mr Hughes, my former partner, and Mr Law, under the firm name of Hughes & Law, at the old stand, No 9 Peachtree street. Those indebted to the old firm will please call and settle immediately. Thanking my friends for their favors in the past, I bespeak for the new firm a full share of their patronage.

MARK E GOLDSMITH.

Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1882.

Mr Goldsmith having sold his interest in the business of Goldsmith & Hughes to Mr Fred B Law, the business will in future be conducted by the undersigned who, by keeping a superior line of goods at the lowest possible prices and by treating all with uniform courtesy, hope to merit the patronage of the public. HUGHES & LAW.

aug2 3t

PAUL HITZ, FRESCO ARTIST.

Public Buildings and Residences Decorated in the Latest Style of the Art.

Office: 8½ Marietta street,

Over Phillips and Crew's Book Store,

ATLANTA, : : : GEORGIA.

EDUCATIONAL

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL,

76 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BEGINS ITS FIFTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR ON the first Monday in September, 1882. Instruction thorough and practical. In addition to the regular course, pupils are taught to speak and write French fluently by a native teacher. For catalogue address T. Æ. MEANS, Principal

888july23—tf

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PEACHTREE STREET, OPPOSITE GOVERNOR'S Mansion. The exercises of this school will be resumed Wednesday, September 6, 1882, with a corps of experienced teachers. The object of this institution is to afford the advantages of a thorough education embracing Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention given to the study of Music, Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres and Art. Native French and German teachers are employed. The music department is under the able management of Prof. Alfredo Barili. For Circulars apply to

MRS. J W. BALLARD, Principal.

feb12—d6m

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

Staunton, Va.

MISS MARY J. BALDWIN..................PRINCIPAL.

Opens September 5th, Closes June, 1883.

UNSURPASSED IN ITS LOCATION, IN ITS buildings and grounds, in its general appointments and sanitary arrangements, its full corps of superior and experienced teachers, its unrivaled advantages in music, modern languages, elocution, fine arts, physical culture and instruction in the theory and practice of cooking, the successful efforts made to secure health, comfort and happiness, its opposition to extravagance, its standard of solid scholarship. For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues. june13—d2m

SWATHMORE COLLEGE,

RE-OPENING IN RESTORED BUILDING.

BOTH SEXES ADMITTED. COLLEGE AND Preparatory School. Under care of Members of the Society of Friends. The main building, destroyed by fire 9th month, last, has been completely rebuilt, enlarged, and fitted up with all conveniences. Thorough instruction in Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and the Sciences. New Scientific Building containing Laboratories, Drafting Rooms, Machine Shops, and all appliances for pursuing a thorough course in Chemistry, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The next term opens 9th month, September 12th. Apply early, as, other things being equal, places will be given the earliest applicants.

For full particulars, address EDWARD H. MAGILL, President, Swathmore College, Delaware County, Pa. june21—d78t

WAVERLEY SEMINARY.

1412 "H" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies. Full corps of professors and teachers. Every advantage afforded for thorough training in the mathematical, literary and ornamental departments. Terms reasonable. Fall session opens Sept. 20th. For catalogue apply to

MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.

july 9-d1m

Sam'l Bailey (Male) Institute

GRIFFIN, GA.

GEO. C LOONEY, A. M., Principal.

ONLY THE VERY BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED talent employed to fill positions in this school.

Fall Term of sixteen weeks, or four scholastic months, will begin August 14th, 1882. Tuition from $1.56 to $5.50 per month. No incidental fee. Board $10.00 to 12.00 per month.

This is the most economical school of its grade for young men and boys in the state.

Superiority in the system of instruction, and the rapidity with which pupils advance, make it easier to obtain an education here than at other places where, in gaining something in free tuition a year or two of time may be lost. Time is more than money.

Address the Principal till August 1st, at Jonesboro, Ga., after that at Griffin, Ga.

july20 d1m

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

Macon, Georgia.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL begin October 4, 1882. The College is furnished with all modern appliances looking to health, happiness and comfort of its inmates.

Unsurpassed advantages in Literature, Music and Art, at moderate rates.

Apply for Catalogue to

REV. W. C. BASS, President,
july5—d3m or REV. C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Prepares for College, Scientific School or business. Send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook county, Ill., for catalogue. july15—d10w

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON N. & WEST'N R. R. 15 MILES WEST OF Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough. Beautiful and healthy location. Liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Session opens 15th Sept. For Catalogue or special information address WILLIAM R. ABBOT, Principal, Bellevue P. O. july 9—d2m sun wed fri

Law School of Washington & Lee University

GENERAL G. W. C. LEE, PRESIDENT.

FACULTY: C A GRAVES, M A, PROFESSOR common law and equity; Hon J Randolph Tucker, LL D, professor constitutional law: Judge H W Sheffey, LL D, lecturer on wills; Judge William McLaughlin, lecturer on pleading. Session begins Sept 21, '82. For Catalogue and full information, address Professor C A Graves, Lexington, Va.

96 july2—d2m sun wed fri

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

GENERAL G W C LEE, President.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGES, Literature and Science, and in the professional schools of Law and Engineering. Healthful location in the Valley of Virginia. Necessary expenses for whole session, exclusive of books and clothes, need not exceed $225 to $300. Session opens September 21. For Catalogue, address J L Campbell, Jr, Clerk, Lexington, Va.

96 july2—d2m sun wed fri

GRIFFIN FEMALE COLLEGE GRIFFIN, GA.

THIS WELL KNOWN INSTITUTION WILL open under entirely new auspices on Monday, 11th September, with a full faculty of competent and experienced teachers. A thorough course of instruction in all the branches of an English education, with ancient and modern languages, vocal and instrumental music, and drawing and painting will be pursued. Location proverbial for health and moral and social advantages. The buildings now undergoing thorough repair, will be ready for the beginning of the session.

For full particulars containing terms of admission, apply to

GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M.,
july26 d2m—sun wed fri President.

KIRKWOOD ACADEMY.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 21st, and continues sixteen weeks. It is the design of the school to train the mind and body thoroughly; to inculcate the habits of obedience, order and neatness. The past is the pledge of the future.

For circulars apply to

CHAS. M. NEEL, Principal,
or Capt. LYMAN HALL,
july22—d1m&w2t Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Georgia.

WITH FULL FACULTY, FINE BUILDINGS, and a complete outfit for Literary, Art and Music Departments, opens September 20th. Advantages unsurpassed. Last Catalogue numbers 145 pupils and 110 in music. Annual expenses for board and tuition, $207,00; the same with music, $267.20. For Catalogues address I. F. COX,

june27—d&w2½m President.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cincinnati College of Music,

305 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC TAUGHT. PUPILS can enter any time. Next session opens September 20th. Boarding for non-residents. For announcement address

DORA NELSON, President,
july25—d&w1m 305 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

TO PARENTS

DESIRING TO EDUCATE THEIR SONS AND Daughters thoroughly at a Live School, Gordon Institute having all the modern appliances and a record for successful teaching unparalleled, offers superior inducements: 247 pupils in last Catalogue; earnest pupils, enthusiastic teachers. For Catalogue and particulars, address Charles F Lambdin, President, or W. H. Woodall, Secretary, Barnesville, Ga. jul13 d&w 6w

CREAM BEAUTIFIER.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM

—OR—

MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES as well as BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN.



Remedies, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Mothe Patches and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient:) "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Proprietor, 48 Bond Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof any one selling the same.

116 mar5—d6m sun wed sat &wky6m

EDUCATIONAL.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 15th, 1882.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE FRANKlin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, intends to withdraw from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has satisfied all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and will on October 2d, 1882, make application to Hon D N Speer, treasurer of State of Georgia, for leave to withdraw the $25,000 of bonds herebefore made by this company.

J. W. McALLISTER,
President Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

july21—d1aw2m fri

FOR FENCE OR STOCK LAW.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, July 14th, 1882.—Notice is hereby given that, under an act of the general assembly of said state, approved September 29th, 1881, a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 1289th district G M, known as Adamsville district, in said county, for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1454 of the revised code of Georgia, known as the "stock law," in said district, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days notice will be given of said election.

W. L. CALHOUN,
july15 d20t Ordinary.

"FOR FENCE" OR STOCK LAW.'

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, July 25th, 1882 —Notice is hereby given that under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, approved September 29th, 1881, petitions have been filed in this office, by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of each of the 1348th (South Bend) District, G. M., the 1332d (East Point) District, G. M. and 479th (Bryant's District, G. M., for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451 1452, 1453 and 1454, of the Revised Code of Georgia known as the Stock Law, in each of said districts, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in each of said Districts, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days notice will be given of said election.

W. L. CALHOUN,
july28—d20d Ordinary.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

WE BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE AND NEGOtiate all classes of Real Estate on commission and have on our books a very choice collection of valuable property in and around this city (Spartanburg, S. C.,) at private sale. The advantages of this section of our country for permanent investments in real estate are well conceded. Property is now being handled at a minimum price. All persons interested are respectfully invited to address A. J. GWYNN,

Real Estate Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C.

Refers in Atlanta to Major John Keely, Messrs. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., Mr. G. W. Adair.

june22 d1y

A DESIRABLE HOME FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE a very pleasant house with twenty-three and a half acres of land in the beautiful little city of Madison, located upon the Georgia railroad, near the intersection of the Griffin, Monticello and Madison railroad. The improvements consist of an 8 room, two-story dwelling, with barn and other outbuildings. A thrifty young orchard, with abundance of choice fruits of every variety adapted to this locality. The land is all under a high state of cultivation. Upon the place are also the well-known Lake View Fish Ponds, covering over three acres, and consisting of eight large and numerous small ponds, perfectly adapted to the hatching and culture of fish. The ponds are supplied with never-failing springs, and are now well stocked with German Carp, Gold Fish, Bream, Perch, etc. For further particulars address or call upon the undersigned, living thereon. July 28, 1882.

1070 july30 d1w E. HEYSER.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

BALL SEWING THREAD

1878 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

feb1—d1y sun wed fri

MERCER UNIVERSITY,

Macon, Georgia

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the last Wednesday in September next. Students may pursue the regular collegiate course of studies or a select scientific course. Large and valuable additions have recently been made to the apparatus of the department of physical science. The Law School has a faculty of three professors, whose chairman is the Hon. Clifford Anderson.

Board in "Student's Hall" can be had at $12 per month, and in private families at from $15 to $20.

For catalogues and other information, address

REV. A. J. BATTLE, D. D., Pres.,
or JOHN J. BRANTLY, Sec'y Faculty.

july21—d1m fri sun wed

LOTTERIES.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1882—147th Monthly Drawing.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING SCHEME, under the exclusive supervision and management of

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

who manage all the drawings of this Company both ORDINARY and SEMI-ANNUAL, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75 000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1,000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

july11—d&w5w top col

OLD MACHINERY FOR SALE,

BY COCHECO MANUFACTURING Co., DOVER, N.H

3 DRAWING FRAMES,
10 Deliveries each, 4 to 1, with Coilers.
10 FLY FRAMES, HIGGINS & SON'S MAKE,
7x3¾ Bobbins, 88 Spindles each.
59 RING SPINNING FRAMES, SAWYER SPINDLE,
128 Spindles each, 2⅝ Guage,
1½ Double Adjustable Rings.
8 MASON MULES, 608 SPINDLES EACH,
4 Mason Mules, 448 Spindles each,
1¼ inch Guage,
With Counter Shafts and Pulleys.
333 30-INCH PRINT CLOTH LOOMS,
With best kind of Take-up and Let-off Motions in use, and Yarn Beams.

Apply to

HOWARD STOCKTON, Treas.,
40 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

july18—d2taw3w tues fri &w6w



ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent,
Successor to J. W. Hancox.
51 Broadway, N. Y.

jan18—d1y fri sun wed &w1y

PITTS'S CARMINATIVE,

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHŒA, Dysentery, or any morbid state of the Alimentary Canal, cures the child. A relief to the aching heart of the over-taxed mother. For adults—cures nausea and vomiting. Peculiar to females—cures painful menstruation, coughs colds, cholera morbus and others derangements of the stomach and bowels. Hundreds can testify to its wonderful virtues. Retail price 25 cents. At wholesale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga., and for sale by all druggists. may4 d&w6m

NERVOUS DEBILITY

A CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATment: A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases.

Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
Orders by Mail will receive Prompt Attention.

655 may1—d&w1y

LISTEN, LISTEN,

To the Words of Warning from One of South Carolina's Noblest Daughters.

Dr. V. R. Stone:

DEAR SIR—Please send me a half dozen bottles of your valuable APEPSIA. I have seen it do such remarkable cures in cases of Dyspepsia that I resolved to try it for sick headache. When I feel the headache coming on I take two teaspoonfuls of APEPSIA, which arrests the trouble immediately and puts a stop to my suffering. I wish I could convince the heads of every household that APEPSIA should always be kept on hand. I never intend being without it now that I find it as good for sick headache as it is for Dyspepsia. Hoping to receive your orders soon, I am yours respectfully,

KATE S. VILLARD,
Seminole, S. C.

APEPSIA!

The great scientific preparation will positively cure old chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Dyspeptic Vertigo and Dyspeptic Consumption, where every other known medicine has failed to give relief. I refer with pleasure to the following gentlemen of Savannah, whose characters are irreproachable: Dr. J. H. Haltiwanger, Clarence S. Connerat, Captain George M. Weymouth. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, and all retail druggists.

V. R. STONE, M D.,
mar7—d&w1y Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES by the Gulf City Matrimonial Association of Mobile, Ala, for unmarried white persons, male and female. Office No 32 St Michael street, Mobile, Ala. Organized and chartered for 20 years under the laws of the State of Alabama, July 7, 1882. Plans original. New features. Members can marry at the expiration of three months. References given. Correspondence solicited for agents and members. Opportunity of a lifetime for agents. Certificates $3.00. Address by letter, Lockbox 726, Mobile, Ala, or in person at the office, 32 St Michael street, Mobile, Ala. Mention paper.

aug3 d1t&w4w

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK IN A WHOLE sale house. Apply with specimen of handwriting, stating amount of salary required. No one need apply who is not quick in figures and penmanship. Address P O Box No. 34.
aug4—d1w

ONLY FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS, ALSO A good Cornice worker, wanted by H Franklin.
aug4—d1w

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SAWYER AND fireman to run an engine. J N Hutchinson, Salem, Ala. aug3 4t

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER AT once steady work, good wages. Curtis & Weitzell. aug2 dtf

WANTED—GROCERY AND DRUG TRAVELing salesman to sell a staple article on commission. Address Wurmser & Son, Cincinnati, O.
aug1—d8t

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC

FOR RENT—TO YOUNG MEN, ONE OR TWO nicely furnisehd rooms, in convenient location. R J F. this office. aug4—d1t

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN center of city, suitable for one or more gents. Price reasonable. Apply to H R Durand, Union Depot. aug4—12t

HOTEL OF 21 ROOMS, FURNISHED; CENTRAL and doing a good business, for rent immediately. Cheshire, Wilson & Co. aug3 d4t

FOR RENT—A FOUR ROOM HOUSE AT WEST End, on street car line. Desirable summer home. Apply at 38 Marietta street. aug3 d2t

FOR RENT—TWO NEAT (4 ROOMS) COTTAGES on Whitehall street. Apply to M Harralson, Bro & Co. 11 Decatur street. aug2 d3t

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE, CORNER ALEXander and McAfee streets, conveniently arranged. Apply at Hoke Smith's office.
july12—dtf

FOR RENT—FRONT BASEMENT OF NO. 37 Marietta street, corner Forsyth street, opposite post-office. Nelson, Barker & Co. june20—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE NEAR McDonough street. Owner wants $2,250.00 and will sell in ten days at that price. House has six rooms and hall with basement; lot is large, with fine shade trees, bearing fruit trees and large variety grapes. Rock well on side veranda, and all conveniences of a home. Address P. O. box 212. 1096 july30tf

OUR SPLENDID NEW SIX ROOM DWELLING, six closets, pantry, bath room, halls, verandahs and large lot, 298 McDonough street, ready for occupancy about August 15. F J Cooledge & Bro, 58 South Broad street. aug2 dtf—wed fri sun

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 140 acres; situated 1 mile below Decatur, on Ga R R; 50 acres rich bottom: well watered with 4 large springs; in high state of cultivation. For further information apply to Hugh A Haralson, 27 Marietta street. july4—d1m

SUMMER BOARDING.

MRS COX, 144 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y—SUperior board, moderate summer Prices. Suites and single rooms. june1 d3m—thur

THREE ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in one of the most desirable homes in Atlanta. Address "S. F. S.," care Constitution office.
july26—dtf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE TAME SQUIRrels and cage at a bargain. Apply at 15 Larkin street. aug4—1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 FINE YOUNG MULES; 10 two-horse Wagons and Harness. Apply to Harrison & Bro., Nos. 31 and 165 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. aug4—d1t

42 BOXES LEMONS, FINE LOT SWEET POtatoes, seven coops yellow legged chickens onions, Thurber's 34 and Leverin's parched coffee, sugar, green coffee, tobacco, cigars, etc. Elam Johnson, 12 Decatur and 13 Line street.
aug4—d1t

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 15-HORSE power engine and boiler (stationary and detached), warranted and good as new, only $500 cash. One new iron table "Hand Planer and Smoother," and one new "Scroll Saw," both very cheap for cash. Wheat & Hodge, 531 and 533 Marietta street.
1098 july30—tf

CARP FOR SALE—I WILL SELL YOUNG CARP at ten cents apiece; large ones, that will spawn this summer, at one dollar each. Purchasers to pay for cans or furnish them. Washington, Ga, July 6th, 1882. Wm. W. Simpson.
july7 d&w4w

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—1,000 LEAKY TIN ROOFS TO STOP with Meigs & Holland's Fire and Water Proof Gutta percha Roofing Paint. Office No. 12 W Alabama street. aug4—d3t fri sat sun

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DESK OR OFFICE table. Address "W. E. M.," care Constitution, stating price. aug4—d1t

WANTED—TWO GOOD HORSES OR TWO good Mules. Dohme & Duffy, No 6 W Mitchell street. aug3 d2t

WANTED—EVERYBODY WITH SORE EYES to try Wilhite's eye water. A cure guaranteed. For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar.
july25—3m

WANTED SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSE-KEEPER in some nice family, by a widow lady; will assist also in sewing. Best of references given. Address Widow, Atlanta Constitution office.
aug4—d3t

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WHITE GIRL as cook, Chambermaid or Nurse. Address B C, this office. aug4—d1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARE FIVE CENTS TO PONCE DE LEON—THE Gate City street railroad will carry passengers to or from the springs for five cents. No extra charge made on Sunday. Cars leave the Kimball house door every half hour. On and after Monday, the 31st inst, a car will leave from the Kimball house at 5 o'clock a m for the convenience of early visitors, returning at 6:30. Half hour trips after that time until late at night. july29—1w

THE SILICATE PAINT CO.

"CHARLTON WHITE."

(ORR'S PATENT,) SUPERSEDING WHITE Lead, Zinc and all other poisonous white pigments hitherto in use. Also

"Duresco or Solution of Silica."

A real remedy for damp buildings, and the best preparation for the preservation of STONE, BRICK, Plaster and CEMENT, protecting them from the effects of atmospheric influences and arresting decay.

Descriptive lists and particulars to be had on application to HOWARD FLEMING, Sole Agt U. S., New York, or A. P. TRIPOD, 13 S Broad St, Atlanta, Ga. 409 july9—d3m

PARTICULAR NOTICE!

I ALWAYS LEAD IN NAMING LOW PRICES.

I Reduced My Prices on

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

two months since, as per card below:

(30 SOUTH BROAD STREET,)

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DOORS, BLINDS, GLAZED SASH, MOULDINGS,

Builders' Hardware, Glass, Putty, &c

ATLANTA, GA., June 5th, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in quoting to you from this date a

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT

On all goods priced in my list, dated August 2d, 1881.

Estimates, Price Lists, or any information in my line furnished on application.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.,

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES.

aug2—d10t fol nlles&try F. W. HART.

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2 50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 4, 1882

THE signal service bureau report indicate for South Atlantic states to-day, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly from south to west; lower barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

THE two republican conventions ought to have passed a resolution of thanks to the Atlanta police. They maintained order manfully for both sides, while the federal administration was making up its mind which side to recognize.

DEKALB county's Sunday-schools certainly are in a most flourishing condition, when they show an average attendance of nearly fifteen hundred out of a total population of as many thousands. The percentage is unusual and creditable to the state of religion in the county.

THE Georgia delegation was delightfully mixed up on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Clements voted to pass the bill over the veto, and so did Senator Brown, but Mr. Hammond, Mr. Blount and Mr. Turner voted to sustain the veto. Mr. Buchanan also voted against the passage of the bill over the veto.

TEACHERS' institutes help the cause of education to a very great degree. The attrition of a number of educators meeting together would alone be enough to add a polish to each individual. But the institutes do more. They afford the intelligent teachers an opportunity so to improve themselves in the latest and best methods of teaching as to react with the best effect on their scholars.

POLITICS are beginning to look lively for congressional aspirants in Georgia. After a very long, but good humored fight, Hugh Buchanan is renominated by the congressional convention in the fourth district. Mr. Buchanan has proved a sterling congressman and the honor of renomination is deservedly his. In the third district the contest is still unsettled, though the present indications are in favor of Judge Crisp.

ERRING Brother Key receives scant praise from his republican friends. He is in Washington testifying in the star route trials, and it is needless to say that the fatling thinks Brady just splendid. One of the mildest things said of him is by the Buffalo Express, an excellent and honorable sheet, which says it is to be hoped that his appearance on the trial will simply be to demonstrate his own incapacity, yet the Express did not always think this.

MUCH good will be accomplished for Georgia fruit-growers if Commissioner Henderson will act upon the resolution of the horticultural society passed at Macon last night. The collection of statistics of the shipment of fruits and vegetables this year can readily be collected and when classified, two needful ends not yet accomplished. When arranged they will not only form a basis for future arrangements for transportation, but they will afford excellent means for arriving at conclusions as to the best fields for the cultivation of certain fruits.

IT pays to be a defeated stalwart republican. Here is young "Willie" Astor, the fool of the family, who will be remembered as the man who most unblushingly walked into saloons and threw down gold pieces as bribes, and who danced at a low ball with abandoned women in order to get votes; here is such a silly young thing as this Astor appointed to succeed the honored Marsh as minister to Italy. The eleventh New York district is doing well. Levi Peruvian Morton, ex-member, is minister to France, and William Waldrop Astor, would-be member, is minister to Italy.

THE present congress will probably adjourn this week, but protracted as the session has been it has been exceeded in duration by several other sessions. The first session of the forty-fourth congress lasted from December 5, 1875, to August 15, 1876. The thirty-fourth congress continued its first session from December 3, 1855, to August 18, 1856. The thirty-third congress continued its first session to August 7, 1854. The thirty-second congress's first session lasted to August 31, 1852, while the thirty-first congress beat all others before or since, sitting from December 3, 1849, to September 30, 1850.

GENERAL GARTRELL has been put forth by the republican convention as their standard bearer for governor in the approaching campaign. This reminds us of an nicident that occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war. The 49th Alabama was armed with old flint and steel muskets, and on the retreat from Fort Donaldson this regiment passed a Kentucky regiment. One of the Kentuckians, as the Alabama regiment passed along going to the rear, said, "hello, you old yellow hammers; where are you going to with them pecker wood guns?" "You go to h—l," said one of the Alabamians, "these are as good guns as we want to retreat with."

IN his retirement under a spreading buckeye at Fremont there sits a man to whose attention certain statements in to-day's CONSTITUTION should come. His name is Hayes and he once stole the presidency of the United States. He was the man who professed to be the friend of his party in the south, and especially of the negro. Even now as the result of this profession he has formed himself into a board of honorable men who are trustees of a fund for the benefit of the negroes—the Slater fund. What should interest this man whom remorse should sting are the heartfelt words of the leading members of the republican party in Georgia. "Infernal administration," is the epithet applied to Hayes. The party was at its lowest ebb under him are the words used to describe the state of affairs, the result of Hayes's professions. "Dat's so," is the comment of the colored man whose friend he pretended to be. The incident speaks for itself.

JUDGE McCAY.

The appointment of H. K. McCay by the president yesterday as judge of the United States court for the northern district of Georgia is the best selection that could have been made, when the president was confined to his own party for material out of which to choose. Judge McCay is an honest, capable man. He is a fine lawyer and made reputation while on the bench in this state. Notwithstanding that, he held a place on our supreme bench when it was unpopular to be a republican in this state, since the name was synonymous with dishonest men. He has been an uncompromising republican ever since the war, and this is all that can be said to his discredit. Since he resigned his place on the supreme bench, he has given his undivided attention to his profession in this city. He has the confidence of our best business men, and has a lucrative practice. It is gratifying to us to know, that so long as we have to take a republican, we have one who understands the law which he is to administer; that he goes to the bench a full grown lawyer, and will not have to study law to fit the place. The appointment of Judge McCay will give dignity to this court, and lawyers, litigants, and jurors, will have confidence in it. Save the fact that he is a republican, he is as well suited for the place as any man could be.

THE COTTON TIE QUESTION.

As a specimen of the style and methods of discussion employed by the average republican newspapers in the west and north, we present to our readers the following delicious morsel from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald:

Cotton is quoted in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION as selling in that market for all prices from 9c. for stained cotton, to 12¼c. for good middling. Hoop iron, used for cotton ties, that is, to hold the bales together, is sold at from 3¾ to 4c. a pound. The importer swindles the government by cutting hoop iron into lengths for cotton ties and punching holes in the ends for rivets or buckles, and so passes it through the custom house at about one-third the duty on hoop iron not so cut and punched. For every four cents paid for a pound of this band iron, the cotton planter receives an average of twelve cents, the bagging and the ties being weighed with the cotton and sold at the same price. For every dollar he pays out for cotton ties the planter receives three dollars when he sells his cotton. Yet THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION devotes a great part of its editorial space to denounce McKinley's bill to make partly manufactured iron pay an equal duty with the material from which it is made as an infamous attempt to rob the cotton planters of the south.

The consumers of cotton at home or abroad, pay the price of cotton for the bagging which covers it and the ties which hold it together in bales, and on these ties the planters make a profit of two hundred per cent. To reduce this profit to one hundred and fifty per cent, in order that American manufacturers may be able to supply the iron for the ties, is wholesale robbery of the southern cotton planters, according to their blatant advocate and defender. It not only asserts this over and over again, but lies squarely in its assertion that American manufacturers can make an immense profit on cotton ties, when the fact is well known that by this evasion of the principle and intention of the tariff act, no American manufacturer can make hoop iron for ties in competition with his British rival.

The subject furnishes another instance of the sublime audacity with which southern newspapers lash their readers into fury about wrongs which exist only in the wholesale fictions of the newspaper Munchausens.

It is hardly necessary to say that the spirit of the foregoing is entirely in keeping with the politics of the editor, but the ignorance displayed is of a foolhardy variety that is not tolerated in modern journalism. Responding to that spirit THE CONSTITUTION might say that the writer in the Herald is a fool or a tool, or both; but the probability is that he is sincerely ignorant and we shall keep that probability steadily in view. We print his statements not for the purpose of making any serious reply to them, but to set forth practically the truth of the charges we have made as to the temper of the organs of the monopolies.

There is not a cotton-buyer from one end of the country to the other who, knowing his business, will say that he pays the farmer for his bagging and ties. There is not an intelligent business man in the country who is ignorant of the fact that the cost of marketing the cotton crop, including the cost of bagging and ties, falls exclusively upon the southern farmers. We have already explained the workings of this perfectly plain and simple business rule, and it is not necessary to repeat that explanation. The proof of it—if any proof were needed—is to be found in the statements of the chief executive officers of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges. These men are cotton-buyers and control associations of cotton-buyers, and they know whereof they speak.

It is no hardship to the farmers that the cost of their bagging and ties falls upon them. They do not buy bagging and ties to sell again; they buy these articles in order to make their cotton marketable, and the cost of them, as every farmer knows, constitutes a part of the necessary expense of cotton planting. It is no hardship, we repeat, that they should be compelled to pay that cost, but it is a hardship—nay, more, it is a gross outrage, a grievous wrong—for congress to contemplate doubling that cost for the benefit of a few monopolists in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Cotton ties are already protected by a tax which falls exclusively upon the cotton-planter; to double that tax for the benefit of a few monopolists is legislative robbery.

We are glad to be assured that the southern members of congress, so far from regarding the McKinley amendment with indifference, have been patiently awaiting an opportunity to pay their respects to the proposition. The McKinley bill was long since reported to the house, and his committee has the right to call it up to the exclusion of other matter. Thus far neither McKinley nor any other member of his committee has dared to do so, and this fact leads us to believe that the monopolists and their tools in the house stand in awe of a sound sentiment that exists among the representatives of the people in behalf of justice and right. We alluded a little petulantly the other day to the apparent timidity of southern congressmen in regard to this measure of vital import to this section. We have assurances, however, that the southern congressmen are vigilantly awaiting an opportunity to expose the proposed robbery.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF CONGRESS.

This congress is freely charged with a degree of extravagance that was scarcely equalled during the war; and it must be confessed even by republicans that a glance at the fourteen regular appropriation bills fully sustains the charge. The following table presents the appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government made by this and the preceeding congress:

	1883.	1882.
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	$20,2 9,209	$18,132,897
Sundry Civil (as reported by Senate Committee)	25,764,000	23,70',008
Army	27,258,000	26,687,800
Navy (as it passed House)	15,351,000	14,566,067
Indians	5,217,000	4,587,866
River and Harbor	18,743,875	11,451,300
Fortification	380,000	575,000
Military Academy	335,000	323,435
Post-office	44,643,900	40,957,432
Pensions	100,000,000	68,262,306
Consular and Diplomatic	1,256,655	1,191,435
Miscellaneous	4,660,000	11,208,006
Deficiencies (includ'g $16,000,000 for pensions)	29,600,000	5,110,862
District of Columbia	1,695,000	—
Totals	$294,513,639	$216,694,388

Payments of interest or principal of the public debt are not included in these figures. Such payments are arbitrary, but the appropriations named in the foregoing table are not, and the republican party that controls both branches of congress and all branches of the government, is justly chargeable with the excess and extravagance which these figures establish beyond all dispute. The current expenses of the government have, in a word, been swollen to a sum that is $78,000,000 larger than was appropriated last year, and over $100,000,000 more than was appropriated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. Such extravagance, if it goes unchecked, will soon not only impoverish the mass of the people, but hopelessly debauch our entire political system.

The fact that corruption and extravagance is at the bottom of the immense bills of the present congress is shown in the very nature of the appropriations. Although our fortifications are crumbling and weak at the best, only $380,000 was appropriated to this purpose; and yet we have an immense coast line, and no navy worth the name. Congress would not vote a half million for fortifications, but it was more than ready to expend nearly nineteen millions on obscure streams and harbors. The enormous pension bill was scarcely discussed in the house, and any proposition that carried along with it popularity, votes or local patronage was passed without difficulty. The people are about to pass upon the record of this congress, and if their condemnation of it be not severe, we may expect to see this course of extravagance maintained until our institutions are in the gravest peril.

SOME of the esteemed republican organs of the north are quoting with a good deal of gusto remarks made by certain anti-Stephens papers. The esteemed organs may rest assured that these ill natured and ill-timed remarks mean nothing. They create no concern in the empire state of the solid south. The Jeffersonian democracy is big enough and liberal enough to fling the horse-blanket of charity over all dissenters.

THE Thomasville Enterprise points out that party platforms are not much account any way. The truth is, Mr. Stephens himself is good enough platform for the democrats. He has always been true to his people, and his honesty has stood the test of a long public life, full of temptations. Everybody, even his political foes, has confidence in his integrity and in his wisdom.

THE basis of the coalition between the two republican conventions is about this: The negroes are afraid they can't get on without the white office-holders, and the white office-holders know they can't get on without the negroes. Under the circumstances, it is but natural that they should compose their various differences.

THE lively Mr. Reed wants the government to pay him five hundred dollars for defending Guiteau. He has evidently mistaken the government for the administration. We have no doubt Mr. Arthur and his chums who were placed in office by Guiteau will chip in and square the account.

THE colored brother is evidently not equal to the emergency when the white office-holder threatens him with the administration, or approaches him from the ambuscade of a committee, but when he gets in a convention of his own he is pretty well entrenched.

THE Montezuma Weekly is now an eight-page paper, full of news and readable miscellany. It is a credit to its section, and ought to receive the unanimous support of the people of Macon county.

LOOKING carefully over the field, we can discover no substantial opposition to the renomination of Congressman Hammond. The public sentiment of the state has decided that he is the man for the place

NOW THAT the anti-Stephens poet has opened up the doggerel sluice, we may well anticipate a divided party. Our only consolation is that no true democrat ever yet wrote poetry.

COLONEL ARABI BEY, according to all accounts, is going neither into a convent nor a convention. In spite of this, the two-thirds rule will operate against the colonel.

IT may sometimes be necessary to read the riot act in a Bibb county democratic convention, but when Bibb cools off she is generally solid.

EDITOR WATERMAN is now ambling side by side with the Stephens men. The gait is not a killing one, but it is remarkably assiduous.

IT may be remarked with considerable emphasis that in Georgia the innocent grasshopper now perches on the sweet potato vine.

OLD man De Lesseps appears to be captain general of an Egyptian tug boat. The haughty eyes of England are upon him.

THE syndicate appears to have a good deal of trouble.

STATE POLITICS.

Fayette has instructed her delegates to support James S Boynton for senator.

Douglas county has decided to support Mr. Buchanan for congress.

The congressional convention of the fourth district very sensibly adopted the majority rule.

W. J. Northen and J. W. Moore will doubtless again represent Hancock in the lower house of the general assembly.

W. D. Tutt, of McDuffie, and Fleming G. Du Bignon, of Baldwin, will represent the young democra in the next senate.

T R Jones and S L Trimmier are aspirants for the senatorial nomination in forty-third, or Dalton district. The Dalton Citizen favors the nomination of Mr. Jones.

The Macon senatorial delegates have formally decided to support George W. Gustin. As it is Bibb's time to select a senator, Mr. Gustin is as good as elected.

The Augusta Evening News urges the people of Atlanta to make John H Seals mayor of the city. "He is," says the News, "all life and energy and full of progress."

C. E. McGregor, after a pretty sharp contest, secured the democratic nomination for representative of Warren county. His chief opponent was the Rev. T. J. Pilcher.

The friends of D. W. Rountree propose to give him a walk-over for the legislature. The Quitman Free Press supports him, and there will probably be no opposition to his nomination.

The Sparta Ishmaelite says that "if Seaborn Reese is nominated for congress in this district, as seems reasonably certain at present, he will be elected over any one who may be put out against him by five thousand majority."

The sixteenth senatorial district is the scene of a lively scramble. The three senatorial aspirants are C S Guyton, H M Burch and A I Haines, all of Laurens county. It is conceded that Laurens is entitled to the nomination, but Laurens is not able to consolidate itself upon a favorite son.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MRS. GARFIELD is growing stout and gray.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS, is at the Kimball again.

HON. W. J. BRAY, of Macon, is stopping at the Markham.

MR. M. O. HOLLIS, United States army, is at the Kimball.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON and wife, gia, are in Paris.

QUEEN VICTORIA wears a little mauve feather in her bonnet.

PROF. F. J. M. DALY, of Macon, is autographed at the Markham.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES M. SMITH, of Columbus, is stopping at the Kimball.

THE widow of General John C. Breckenridge is spending the summer at Long Branch.

M. LEON SAY'S country house is at Valmondois, whither express trains run from Paris for his convenience.

DR. T. SPENCER WELLS, surgeon to the queen's household, has been elected president of the royal college of surgeons of England, to succeed Sir Erasmus Wilson.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S grandchildren are described in the Whitehall Review as having some pretty frocks and some ugly ones. There are some "eccentricities" and a whole troop of "dowdies."

WILHELMJ, the famous violinist, has been traveling steadily for four years, but has not visited his family in Weisbaden during all that time. He will do so, however, at the close of his present engagements.

MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS and Miss Sarah O. Jewett are greatly enjoying their visit to England, and expect to stay there a long time. They are now on the Isle of Wight, where they have been the guests of the poet-laureate.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean says that Speaker Keifer is rapidly rising in the esteem of thinking people. Mr. Keifer's conduct has certainly excited the admiration of thinkers everywhere. It is believed that Mr. Tyndall and Mr. Huxley can scarcely go to bed at night for thinking about Mr. Keifer.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S poetry, which was ever rather flat and sentimental, has won the honors of royal approval. Two of his poems, "The Blue-Eyed Maiden" and "The Green Cavalier," have lately been set to music by the accomplished young Princess Beatrice, who, if she continues in her present habits of industry, will shortly have a pretty income of her own.

CAPTAIN ISAIAH RYNDERS, now 77 years old, made a speech Monday before the anti-Kelly-Tammany general committee in New York, in which he roundly denounced John Kelly, and accused him of selling out on various occasions to the republicans. He said if, after he was dead and buried, which would be in a short time, somebody would come to his grave, beat a base drum and proclaim a democratic victory, he would kick himself out of his coffin and cry hurrah.

MONDAY'S steamship of the National line brought to New York two interesting human packages—namely, George and Henry Gridley, the former being 8 years old and the latter 6. Each bore on his back a placard, reading as follows: "Forwarded from the National steamship company for Mrs Julie Gridley, 5 McDonald court, Fifteenth street, Philadelphia." The little fellows have been at an industrial school in Manchester, England, and were left there by their mother when she came to this country, three years ago.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Telegraph presents this pen picture of Wagner: At a recent rehearsal Wagner was dressed in a light drab overcoat and a dark coat, which were both thrown open, in a white waistcoat and a pair of very light trousers and he had a huge black necktie, which spread out over his overcoat. The face was the same to which we are accustomed in the pictures, except that his hair was somewhat grayer than it used to be.

TURNER'S reputation as a painter seems to be declining in England. At a recent picture sale "The Battle of the Nile," which was one of the sensations of the Royal academy exhibition of 1799, and is specially mentioned in Thornbury's life of the artist, failed to advance beyond 800 guineas, though for 200 guineas more it would have changed hands. This vigorous work was from the collection of Mr. T. Woolner, R. A., and, strangely enough came under the hammer almost simultaneously with a modern phase of naval battle in the east. Another and even more pleasing work by Turner, "The Wreck and Rescue," also went a begging, the biddings falling 300 guineas short of a 1,000 guinea reserve. A few years ago neither of these works would have failed to fetch 1,000 guineas.

THE scheme by MM. Siben and Soulle of an underground railway for Paris appears to be on the point of being carried out. The promoters propose to form a central line from Saint Cloud to the Lyons terminus, from which would branch a large outer circle and a smaller inner circle, with additional branch lines to the various termini. The stations are very numerous and close to each other; most of the waiting rooms are to be overground, whence commodious stairs are to lead to the platforms. A central station is to be erected at the Place de la Bourse. The length of the railway with all its branches is to be nearly twenty-four miles. The cost of construction is estimated at $30,000,000, or $1,250,000 per mile. The fares are to be, for any distance, ten cents for first class, and four cents for second class. Two-cent tickets are to be issued to workmen.

CURRENT COMMENT.

How Sandy River Will be Saved.

Milwaukee Republican Sentinel.

Sandy river, in Kentucky, gets an appropriation of $25,000—enough to put a tin roof over the river so the sun will not dry it up during the dog days.

Wants to Harmonize.

Denver Tribune.

Mr. Keifer tells a reporter that he "regrets to be in the field again." This statement probably grew out of Mr. Keifer's desire to be in accord with the sentiment of the country at least once.

The Republicans' Record.

Utica Herald, rep.

The maw of the government will continue for another year to gorge a hundred millions of taxes from the people, which are not needed to pay its expenses. With that record to face, the republican party will enter upon the fall campaign, halt, lame and blind.

No Laggards, We.

Baltimore Day.

In 1840 the aggregate wealth of Great Britain was five times that of the United States, but now, according to Bradstreet's, the wealth of this country is $49,800,000,000 and that of Great Britain $44,100,000,000. This is a rapid stride for our country to make in less than half a century. What will be the relative wealth of the two countries fifty years from now?

A Great Question.

Washington Post.

The remarkable ex watch-dog, Washburne, has been interviewed about the political situation and, looking at things as an outsider, says: "I fear that the republicans will lose many members in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, and, perhaps, in other northern and western states, and the great question is whether there can be republicans gains enough made in the south to offset the losses in the northern and western states." Yes, that is a "great question."

The Rule Settled.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

The question of the "two-thirds or majority rule' is settled. It will no longer be a disturbing element in the politics of the democratic party in Georgia. The case of the majority vs. the two-thirds rule has been heard in the high court of the party, and a verdict has been rendered in favor of the plaintiff. We admit that the decision rendered in the case was distasteful to us, but as a democrat we must accept it in good faith, submitting to all its inequalities and claiming all the rights which it offers.

Senator Brown's University Gift.

Thomasville Enterprise.

Some papers object to Joe Brown's gift to the University of Georgia. Well, we have never been a Joe Brown man in any sense, but in this instance we believe that he has done a good thing for the young men of the state and we believe the state should do what is asked of her in the conditions attached to the gift. It may be that it was prompted by self-considerations, that Joe Brown's motive was a purely personal one, nevertheless we think the benefits accruing from it will be such as will work out good for the state and the university. The state does nothing for the university except to pay interest on the debt it owes, and either this gift should be accepted or the state should support the university so liberally that this donation of Governor Brown's will not be needed. It is a shame on the state that an institution, recognized as a state institution, is dependent for its support entirely on other sources.

Our Next Congressman.

Monroe Advertiser.

In two weeks the convention will meet in Griffin to nominate a candidate for congress from the fifth district. This district contains as much intelligence as any in the state; perhaps it might be claimed, without exaggeration, to head the list in this respect. It is certainly entitled to a first-class representative. Such a one it now has in the person of Hon. N. J. Hammond. In general culture, in intellectual force, in legal acumen, he stands without a superior in the federal house of representatives. His power there is known, felt and respected. He does not speak often, but when he does, he seldom fails to win a victory. There some instances where, singlehanded, he has combatted a majority in error, and turned the tide of battle in favor of the right. He never takes a position unless he knows he is right, and he always defends it with a power and skill which seldom fail of victory.

His personal character is of rare excellence. He is a Christian, and his life has been pure and his record is bright. It is not every man who can pass through years of official life in Washington and receive no stain upon his character. Colonel Hammond has done so, and an unblemished moral character adds immeasurably to the weight of his influence. Georgia has not a better representative and never has had. We say this with a full sense of its meaning, and a full appreciation of the grand men who have illustrated our state in the past at the federal capitol. It goes without saying, that in all the elements that go to make up a good representative, Colonel Hammond excels.

We need not say, after the above expression, that we are in favor of his renomination. There are other able men in the district—no district is richer in good material; but not many of them are Colonel Hammond's equal, and if they were, it is bad policy to make frequent changes in our congressmen. Colonel Hammond ought to be kept in congress as long as he is willing to stay. We hope that before long he will be called on to take a seat in the senate; but until that time, the fifth district ought to retain his services in the lower house.

Colonel Hammond will probably have no serious opposition in the convention. We have heard of none in any part of the district except in Henry county. This, the Henry County Weekly says, is not a personal objection to Colonel Hammond, but is solely because he lives in Atlanta. Such an objection is too frivolous to be considered, and it will probably not be able to make itself felt in the convention.

SENATOR HILL'S CONDITION.

There was no material change in Senator Hill's condition yesterday. He was somewhat weaker, but was able to sit up during the day.

LINCOLN, GARFIELD, HILL.

A Striking Contrast and Touching Tribute to Georgia's Dying Senator.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

In the presence of death, in the solemn pause that precedes and the religious hush that follows it, malice is disarmed, envy is shamed to silence and revenge is swallowed up in charity. The dead have no honorable enemies, and those ignoble enough to pursue them are powerless to harm. Not that death hallows all, but death shrives all. Its ministration makes the hostile touch of any human hand a profanation, and to cry out against a prisoner in its solemn courts is grossest sacrilege. The grave draws an inviolable mantle of charity over all; its shadow softens every harsh line and strengthens every virtue. The world, relentless in its pursuit of the living, stops at the threshold of death, and, with uncovered head, pays reverence to the sovereign whose summons we all await, and hearing, heed. Against the living the world is often cruel and bitter and wrong. But for the dead, who, shrouded by that endless calm that settles on heart and lips and feet, can never break the silence to make reply, there is ever the kindliest charity.

There was once a people descended from a common ancestry and loyal to one flag. But estrangement came The interest of one section of the land clashed with the convictions of right held by the other. The bitterness engendered grew stronger, until it culminated in civil war, and bloodshed stained the annals of the nation. The barbarism of war aggravated every human passion, until the better instincts of humanity were well nigh expelled. The fortunes of war turned against the side of wrong, as we believe, and the victory that came to their opponents appeared to awake the keenest feelings of hatred in the hearts of the vanquished. This was, perhaps, only human.

With the return of peace, the passions of war were succeeded by the less vindictive rivalries in politics. But even here the contest at times was so close, and the feelings of partisans were wrought up to such a pitch, that nothing seemed too base to resort to in order to achieve success. During the last presidential campaign no story of shame, however improbable, seemed to be too mean to be used. Charges without the shadow of a foundation in truth were made in the boldest and most confident manner. And it was not strange that many, who did not know the inner character of the man, should accep ast true the infamous slanders set afloat. The assassin's pistol aroused the land. This time there was nothing of that vindictive hatred engendered by the war, and which was rife when the assassin of 1865 struck down the noblest man of his century. In this case the heart of the whole nation responded to the shock, as if the mortal wound had been universal. As the weary days slowly dragged along, and the dying president evinced such heroic patience and fortitude, the sympathy of the American people of every shade of political belief went out to him in a way that challenged the sympathy of the world. When Garfield died, and the bells carried the tidings throughout the night, there was not an honorable man anywhere who did not suffer in sympathy.

Now another man lies at death's door. Lincoln and Garfield were northern men and republicans. This is a southern man and a democrat. As the former were representative men of their party, and bold in the profession of their views, so is the man now dying at Atlanta prominent among his fellows and noted for his outspoken candor. Ben Hill, of Georgia, has always been an able, aggressive and consistent democrat. As such, he has brought down upon himself the antagonism of the opposition, and, like all men prominent in public life, has suffered attacks upon his character, both as an official and as a private citizen. It is not our purpose to rank Hill with Lincoln and Garfield, or to intimate that he has served his country to the same purpose. That would be an inconsistency of which we will not be guilty. Ben Hill living, was a democrat of democrats; Ben Hill dying, is a man among men. His heroic bearing during the past few months, his Christian fortitude in the immediate presence of death, has won for him universal esteem. In the prime of life, when the future looked most inviting, he was stricken by an incurable disease. He doubtless recognized the inevitable result when it first developed. But to spare pain to others, he kept the secret to himself until secrecy was no longer possible. All this time—for it has been several years since it began—he has carried on his work with a vigor that showed no abatement. Now the end is near. His days are few, but he is ready. He has repeatedly declared that this is the happiest period of his existence. Confessing his human weakness and sins, he expresses his full preparation to go into the presence of the Great Judge. The world's criticism of him as a politician is swallowed up in its regard for him as a man. In life's supremest moment he has proven himself heroic, and the sympathy for him and his is universal. This feeling is creditable to our natures. He who does not respond to it in such an hour, is to be commiserated.

The only regret is that this honest sympathy and charity for the dead and dying are not oftener extended to the living while the struggle is on. If the world is ever candid and fair in opinions it is toward the dead. If we can condone their faults, which can never be recalled, how much better would it be to help the living while they are yet able to do good in the world and atone for whatever in their past lives has been amiss. Charity for the dead is a grand virtue, but the same charity extended to the living would be of infinite more service. This is eminently a practical world, and the sympathy and indorsement given to Lincoln and Garfield dead, would have been invaluable if extended to them while living. And the sympathy now felt for the dying senator from Georgia would have been sweeter to him while in the vigor of manhood, and would doubtless have softened his antagonism against those who opposed him. In the years to come, when other Garfields and Hills shall come up to the halls of congress, or before the people for election, if the lessons learned by the bedside of these who have met the last enemy so composedly shall result in a kindlier treatment being extended to their followers, the deaths of these men will not have been in vain.

IF BABY HAD THE CRAMP.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Speak to me, Rupert."

Kneeling by his side as he sat on a fauteuil in the parlor of Coastcliff Castle that summer evening, Gwendolen Mahaffy placed her little white hand in the broad, front-brakeman-on-a freight-train palm of Rupert McMurtry and pleaded with her soft brown eyes for the little boon that was so pitilessly denied her. She was there at his feet, a lovely, brilliant creature, with some of the witchery of the wildwood in her lithe, listless grace of limb and poise. Looking down as the words with which this chapter opens were spoken, Rupert saw the pretty eyes dimmed with tears, the drooping mouth quivering in the intensity of its pain, and in an instant he had caught her in his arms. The sweet, flushed face touched his breast, the lovely eyes looked into his, half startled, half ashamed, and then, with a little sob of sweet content, she kissed him until his cheeks glowed like a girl's through their tan.

"We will never quarrel again, sweetheart," Rupert said, shifting his right leg slightly, so that the heiress could secure a more comfortable perch. "Never again must the black wrath of jealousy come between us, but through all the years that stretch away into the future we must sail together upon the shimmering sea of Love, the snowy white sails of our bark filled with the breath of a holy affection that can never know surcease or change."

"He is a lovely liar," said Gwendolen softly to herself after Rupert had gone, "and I must not let him get away." And then, seating herself at the piano, she began to play—gay dance music at first, but soon gliding into more mournful measures. Soft adagios and exquisite sonatas filled the room with melody and stopped the street cars. At last, with a sudden clang of sweet chords, she broke into a Breton love song—a touching little ballad that she had heard the peasant women sing at their spinning wheels in the red, warm looking light before their cottage doors. It was a simple but pathetic thing, and when she had finished the refrain—

> Go and start the kitchen fire,
> Turn the gas a little higher,
> Run and tell your Aunt Maria
> Baby's got the cramp—

her eyes were dim, and she broke down in a passion of tears. As she sat there, sobbing as if her heart would break, she felt an arm stealing softly around her neck, and soon a bearded face was pressed to her cheeks. Looking up in alarm she saw that it was Rupert.

"Why are you weeping, my angel?" he asked, stroking with tender grace the blonde bang that was lying so trustfully against his vest. "Can you not tell me your sorrow?"

For an instant Gwendolen did not speak. Then, looking up to him with all the beautiful innocence of her north side nature, she said, in low, broken accents: "I was thinking, precious, that if I ever did get married, and the baby did have a cramp, we could not start the fire"—and a look of frozen horror overspread the pure young face.

"Why," asked Rupert in agonized tones, "why could we not start the fire?"

"Because," said Gwendolen, "you are too eternally lazy to have any kindling wood ready over night."

A Letter Which Came too Late.

RICHMOND, Va., August 2.—News has been received here from Burkeville to the effect that Judge Dickinson, at a special session of his court held at Boydton on Friday, had refused to allow bail to Mr. Garland, who shot Mr. Addison, and who was before the judge on a writ of habeas corpus. The other two gentlemen arrested since the fatal affair as being accessories have been bailed to appear. It is said that Miss Hatchett, who is now in North Carolina, had written a letter to Addison previous to the homicide, but which was not received until after it, that would probably have prevented a hostile meeting altogether.

GRAYSON MACARTHUR'S RIDE.

> Lieutenant MacArthur's tent was pitched
> Down in the glen, a brook hard by;
> When all of a sudden from twenty throats
> Came up a wild and deafening cry.
> "The flood! the flood!" were the awful words
> That filled MacArthur with dire dismay,
> For the flood bore down on this gallant tent—
> And MacArthur one hundred yards away.
>
> Lieutenant Twelves was as white as a sheet,
> And Captain Carpenter paled with fright:
> "There's a treasure rare in that tent," they cried
> "Which the flood will bear forever from sight."
> And in vain they called on the god of war;
> In vain they cursed the unhappy day.
> The tent went down in the seething foam—
> MacArthur one hundred yards away.
>
> MacArthur knew what the moaning meant,
> And he vaulted astride of a burro's back:
> "Oh, haste thee, birdie, all into the flood,
> To save my treasure from ruin and rack!"
> These were the words the soldiers heard
> The gallant chief to the burro say;
> The tent went merrily floating off—
> MacArthur full seventy feet away.
>
> Bold and erect the warrior sat,
> With his plumes afloat on the joyous wind;
> The burro got bravely down to his work
> And his paint-brush tail stood out behind.
> Like a dart they flew, that burro stanch
> And the warrior clad in his armor gray;
> The swimming tent gave a lurch and flopped—
> MacArthur a dozen feet away.
>
> The waters hissed and the breakers roared
> As the tent flopped over on its side,
> And lo! to the warrior's gaze appeared
> The treasure afloat upon the tide!
> In—into the boiling surf he plunged,
> Into the foam and mist and spray—
> The treasure careened and the burro brayed—
> MacArthur a couple of feet away.
>
> 'Twas a glorious ride, and the troops all cheered
> As the warrior came from the swelling tide;
> The treasure—his filled canteen—he strapped,
> With a proud huzza, to his dripping side.
> When history's page is being filled
> With deeds of valor performed to-day,
> Forget not the burro, canteen and tent—
> And MacArthur one hundred yards away.
>
> —Denver Tribune.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, August 3.—In opening the stock market was generally strong at ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent above yesterday's closing quotations, the latter, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, Northwest common and preferred however each 1 per cent lower. Immediately after opening Northwest common fell off 5 per cent to 142; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 1 per cent, and the general list a small fraction. After this the market became buoyant and prices advanced ½ to 5 per cent, in which Northwest Common and preferred, Illinois Central, St. Paul preferred and common, and Rock Island were most conspicuous, Rochester and Pittsburg and New Jersey Central, however were exceptionally weak, the former selling down 2¼ per cent and the latter 1⅜ per cent. Early in the afternoon a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ per cent took place, the latter Illinois Central, while Northwest fell off 1¾, recovered 1 and receded 1¾ per cent. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central was the special feature and fell to 10⅞ from 15 at the opening; succeeding this was an advance ranging ¼ to 1⅞ per cent, Rochester and Pittsburg leading therein, but subsequently most of this advance lost, New Jersey Central declining 1⅝, St. Paul 1¼ and Omaha 1¼ per cent. In late trade the market was strong and prices sold up ¼ to 1⅛ per cent, while Richmond and Danville advanced 3 per cent to 118. In final dealings the market was irregular, and so closed. The general list shows an advance on the day of ⅛ to 3¾ per cent, the latter Richmond and Danville Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central however, is 3, Northwest Common 1⅞ and New Jersey Central is 1⅝ per cent lower. Transactions aggregated 435,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	109	Panama	165
Georgia 7s mortg'e	105½	Quicksilver	10
Georgia do gold	112½	do Preferred	45
Louisiana consols	68	Reading	61
North Carolina old	†26	St L & San Fran	42½
North Carolina new	†12½	do Preferred	60⅝
Funding	†10	do first Preferred	99¾
Special tax	8½	St. Paul	123¼
Tennessee 6s	*57	do Preferred	136½
Tennessee new	†57	Texas Pacific	58
Virginia 6s	†31	Union Pacific	118[illegible]
Consolidated	†59	United States	73
do Deferred	12	Wells & Fargo	129
Adams Express	139	Chicago & N.W	†146
American Mer. Ex	94	do Preferred	165
Chesap'ke & Ohio	25½	Erie	[illegible]4¾
Chicago & Alton	142½	East Tenn R. R.	11¾
C. St. L. & N. O	78	Ga. R. R.	—
Consolidated Coal	30	Illinois Central	140½
Delaware & Lack	138¾	Lake Shore	117
Fort Wayne	†134	L. & N.	74¾
Hannibal & St Joe	85	Memphis & Char'n	47
Harlem	205	N., C. & St. L.	63¾
Houston & Texas	87½	N.Y. Central	137⅝
Manhattan Ele	53¼	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	138
Metropolitan Elle	83½	Rich. & Alleghany	24
Michigan Centra	....	Rich. & Dan	118
Mobile & Ohio	22	Rock Island	136⅝
N Jersey Central	79⅞	S. C. con brown	103⅛
Norfolk & W'n Pre	56¾	W. Pt. Terminal	61
N. Y Elevated	107	Wab., St. L. & Pac	38⅞
Ohio & Miss	39⅞	do Preferred	68
do Preferred	110	Western Union	90
Pacific Mail	46¾		

*Offered. †Bid.

CITY NEWS.

The Regular Record of Current Local Events—Gossip of all Kinds.

The city was quiet yesterday.

Dog days are not very warm this year so far.

Nearly all the delegates will leave for their homes to-day.

Tom Zachery, charged with larceny, is in the calaboose.

Travel is remarkably good, and the hotels are all crowded.

The city was visited by several refreshing showers yesterday.

The liberal convention will be the next to make a disgraceful riot.

Frank Smith and Erwin Ross, were calaboosed yesterday. Suspicion.

A new furniture factory is among the probabilities for the near future.

It is said that a high official in Atlanta is soon to be hurled from office.

The question now is, who will be the next captain of the Gate City Guard.

The Atlanta boys came back from Rome yesterday proud of their victory.

Lucinda Brown was given a cell by Officer Abbott yesterday, upon the charge of larceny.

The summer resort keepers are complaining that the Atlanta climate is too gloriourly delightful to suit their business.

Six-room cottage, 46 Thompson street, near Hunter, at auction this evening, at 4 p m. Bargain for somebody. Cheshire, Wilson & Co. 7p 1t

That energetic and thriving young salesman, Mr. James L. Bass, of Carrollton, is now connected with the well known and popular firm, P. & G. T. Dodd.

Sunday-School Anniversary.

The Fulton county Sunday-school association anniversary takes place at Ponce DeLeon spring on Saturday, 26th of August.

Society Matters.

Any person having any society news, personals, weddings, parties, dinings, lunches, etc., etc., which they wish to appear in Sunday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION will please send or hand the same to "Society" editor today by 12 o'clock.

In a Dangerous Condition.

Gossett, who was struck night before last in a bar room in Happy Hollow by Moroe Dennis, is pronounced by his physicians as being in an exceedingly critical condition, and Dennis is still letained at the station house to await future developments.

Police Court.

Judge Glenn had a good audience yesterday morning, and after worrying through a three hours' session secured the city a little over fifty dollars in money and rock-crushing. The cases against Brown and Pledger, charged with attempting to break up a radical caucus in the post-office building a few nights ago, were continued.

Before the Commissioner.

John Speer, of Campbell county, was before Commissioner W. B. Smith, yesterday, charged with illicit retailing of distilled spirits. He was required to give bond for his appearance at the next term of the district court. John Knight, of Fulton county, waived a preliminary hearing on a charge of intimidation and gave bond for his appearance.

The Sunday-School Institute.

The regular meeting of the Sunday-school institute, will be held at Trinity church tonight, at 8 o'clock. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and the meeting will doubtless be one of the best of the year. Rev. Dr Kendall will give an exposition of the lesson. Professor Barnwell will conduct the music, in which some of the best singers in the city will join.

Soliciting Names.

Dr. Martin's bill against the city for services rendered during the small-pox epidemic is still a question for future settlement, and the conclusion to be reached is yet a doubtful one. With a view to induce the council to authorize the payment of the amount asked for by him, Dr. Martin is now circulating among the heavy tax-payers of the city a petition for the payment of his bill. The petition is being numerously signed.

Fight About a Goose.

Yesterday afternoon Ella and Victoria Gleeton, sisters, who resides near the rolling mill, fell out about a goose and went for each other in fine style. Each belligerent had quite a number of friends present, and before the fight had reached its second round fully twenty women and children were engaged in it. The noise raised by the fight was so great that Officers Baird and Pounds, who were on duty in that ward, were attracted thitherward, and in a few seconds they were en route to the station house with fourteen prisoners.

Chased by the Monkeys.

Yesterday afternoon Officers Holland and Parrish, who were on duty on Marietta street, came upon an elderly man who was taking in the entire sidewalk, to the entire exclusion of every pedestrian whom he met. From the man's talk it soon became apparent that he was being chased by the monkeys, and in a short while he was in the calaboose, where he fought snakes and imagined that he saw monkeys during the entire evening. He says his name is Mitchell, and that his home is in Rome.

A Cow at One End and a Negro at the Other.

Yesterday afternoon Officers Sheridan and Holland appeared at the station house with a large rope, at one end of which was a cow and at the other end a negro. It appears from the officers' statement that the negro end of the rope had been trying to sell the bovine end to a Marietta street butcher, but before the trade could be consummated it was ascertained that the cow had been stolen. The negro's name is Sank Pittman, and when searched a pistol was found in his hip pocket, which gave rise to a second state case against him.

Stealing from a Truck Patch.

For sometime past thieves have been making regular depredations upon Mr. G. H. Harwell's fruit and vegetable gardens at Edgewood, and for the purpose of putting a stop to the losses he was sustaining every night, Mr. Harwell armed himself with a revolver, and early yesterday morning took his stand in the midst of his truck patch. About four o'clock Mr. Harwell thought he detected some one near him, and slipping around saw a negro busily engaged stripping corn from the stock. Raising his pistol, Mr. Harwell pulled the trigger, but it failed to fire, and the negro hearing it skipped out.

South Side Street Railway.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens residing along the line of the south side street railway yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Humphreys Castleman, on Alabama street. Mr. E. E. Rawson was called to the chair, and the question of beginning work at once was discussed. After the body had been in session for some time a resolution creating two committees to solicit subscriptions was adopted. The chairman named Messrs. H. Castleman, C. E. Boynton and J. G. Oglesby as one committee and Messrs C. C. Hammock, H. C. Dunlap and C. W. Motes as the other commitee.

Charged with Stealing Jewelry.

Yesterday morning Captain Crim received intelligence of a suspicious transaction on Peters street, and in a few seconds detailed officer Scarborough to look into the affair. Arriving at the locality indicated, officer Scarborough learned that Will Payne had been trying to sell some gold rings, and that he had in his possession quite a quantity of jewelry. After a search for Payne the officer found him on Peters street and proceeded to take him in. With Payne was another young white boy named Robert Cook, in whose possession was quite an amount of jewelry, also, and he was also given a cell in the calaboose. Subsequent to their arrest and incarceration, some of the jewelry found upon the boys was identified and turned over to its owner, and there is yet several valuable articles at the station-house unclaimed. Will Payne, although nothing but a boy, has quite a name for crime. Only a few weeks ago he was pardoned from the chain gang, where he was serving a four months's sentence.

A Short Cut.

The chief engineer's office of the Richmond and Danville extension company has prepared a table of comparative distances from Atlanta to certain points over its lines and by other lines, which are as follows:

FROM	TO	VIA	MILES
Atlanta, Ga.	Columbus, Miss.	W & A, M & C and M & O	479
" "	" "	A & W P, W R R, E T V & G, and M & O	390
" "	" "	Ga Pacific R R	291
" "	Birmingham, Ala.	A & W P, W R R, and L & N	271
" "	" "	E T V & G and L & N	240
" "	" "	Ga Pacific R R	168
" "	Calera "	A & W P, W R R, and L & N	238
" "	" "	W & A, Rome R R, and E T V & G	212
" "	" "	E T V & G R R	207
" "	" "	G P & E T V & G via Anniston	175
" "	Rome, Ga.	W & A and Rome R R	78
" "	" "	E T V & G R R	73
" "	Macon, "	C R R of Ga	103
" "	" "	E T V & G R R	88

Promotions in Railway Mail Service in Atlanta

F. J. Allen (West Point railroad), assistant clerk, $900 per annum; to clerk $1,150 per annum. T. B. Ferris, assistant clerk, $900 per annum; to clerk $1,150 per annum. B. M. Martin, assistant clerk $1,150 per annum; to head clerk $1,300 per annum. W. S. Mabson, assistant clerk, $900 per annum; to clerk, $1,150 per annum. E G Thomas, assistant clerk, $1,150 per annum; to head clerk, $1,300 per annum. J. W. Woodruff, assistant clerk, $1,150 per annum; to head clerk, $1,300 per annum. J. G. Burckhardt (Air-Line railroad), clerk, $1,150 per annum; to head clerk, $1,300 per annum. C O Johnson, assistant clerk $1,150 per annum; to head clerk, $1,300 per annum. B. M. Lanneau, assistant clerk, $1,150 per annum; to head clerk, $1,300 per annum. H. M. Robinson, assistant clerk, $,150 per annum; to head clerk, $1,300 per annum. Thomas Hambrook, assistant clerk, $1,000; to head clerk, $1,150 per annum. G. P. Jenning, assistant clerk, $900; to clerk, $1,150. R. A. Myers, assistant clerk, $900; to clerk, $1,150 per annum. D. A. Shumate, assistant clerk, $900; to clerk, $1,150 per annum. W. H. Yeandle, assistant clerk, $1,000; to clerk, $1,150 per annum.

A Chance for Charity.

Yesterday THE CONSTITUTION received the following communication, signed by a well-known citizen:

There is in your city a family who are in the need of help. The husband is down with consumption; the wife is sick and can't do anything just now. If she could get work she would do it, or anything to make an honest living. I take this method of telling of their distress. So, all kind people, see what can be done to help them along. They have got to live as well as us. It won't do for them to suffer when they can't help themselves, so anything that you will give will be thankfully received. Don't think for one moment that it is a fraud. Call or send to No. 78½ Whitehall street N.
Respectfully,

In order to ascertain the true state of affairs a CONSTITUTION reporter called at the place designated. He found that the correspondent referred to Mr. and Mrs. N. Nelson. They were married about two years ago and since that time have lived in Atlanta and in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Nelson is an architect, and up to three months ago he was able to follow his business. He is now very low with consumption, his death is a question of only a few months. The wife was found at work running a sewing machine with one foot, the other being disabled. Both Mr. Nelson and his wife are apparently refined and cultured people. They are certainly in a needy condition.

CAPTAIN BURKE RESIGNS.

The Head of the Gate City Guard Proposes to Quit His Command.

Captain J. F. Burke has sent to the governor his resignation of the position of captain of the Gate City Guard. The communication was handed to the governor day before yesterday, but it is said that it does not call for immediate action, and it is probable that it will not be accepted for a few days. The letter of resignation was as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—To His Excellency Alfred H Colquitt, Governor, etc.—Sir: I he eby respectfully tender my resignation as captain of the Gate City Guard, and beg your acceptance. I find that I must yield to the demands of personal business interests, which require my time to such an extent that it is impossible for me to give that attention to the command which is essential to its success.

In severing my connection with the volunteer force of the state, permit me to express the warm sentiments of personal regard I entertain for yourself, and assure you of my appreciation of your uniform courtesy in all our official intercourse. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. F. BURKE.

THE ARMS SURRENDERED.

Captain Burke, who holds a commission under the governor, is under the law, personally liable for the guns, etc., issued by the state to the company. He is under bond for the safe keeping of the property, and he has sent the guns and accoutrements to the adjutant general as the proper way to relieve himself of liability, with the request to hold them for the use of the company. This action on the part of the captain is regarded by many members of the company as irregular and unnecessary, and they were considerably exercised over it. Yesterday when the fact became known, some of them feared that the guns would be shipped away at once, and accordingly called on Adjutant-General Baird to see what he was going to do about it. Colonel Baird told them that the guns were safely stored in the capitol and that they would be taken care of and would be ready for the Guard when they are wanted. The members were in rather an excited state and the opposition to Captain Burke was inclined to find fault with his action in reference to the arms of the company. A CONSTITUTION reporter asked Colonel Baird if it was customary for retiring captains to return the arms of a company to the governor. He said that it was not usually done.

WHY CAPTAIN BURKE RESIGNED.

The reason which Captain Burke gives for his resignation is said by him to be his largely increased business interests. He says that he cannot do his business justice and give the company that attention which its welfare demands. Some time ago he secured a site on the east side of the city, on which he contemplates erecting a large spice and mustard factory, which will demand his whole attention. As to who will be elected to fill the vacancy, there can be nothing but speculation. Captain Burke has not sent his resignation to the company yet. Several of the members hold the idea that he has not treated them with proper respect in sending his resignation to the governor before he sent it to the company. Captain Jackson, Lieutenant W. D. Luckie and Major Fitten are among the gentlemen spoken of for the vacancy.

THE EXPOSITION PICTURED.

Mr. Horace Bradley's Illustrations of the Kimball Report Which Congress is to Issue Soon.

Horace Bradley, has made several drawings for the official report of the cotton exposition which Mr. Kimball is soon to have issued. A CONSTITUTION reporter asked Mr. Bradley yesterday to tell him something about the forth-coming volume. He replied:

"I know very little about the book further than the inferences that may be drawn from what Mr. Kimball has told me. It is true that I have made some drawings for it but I am not familiar with the matter which is to make up the book. It will contain a history of the exposition from the day on which it was first proposed by Mr. Edward Atkinson up to the day of its close. Mr. Kimball will give a sketch of the tours that he made in the interest of the enterprise and of the results. He will refer to the remarkably short time in which the exposition was gotten up and to its astonishing success. He will give a running history of the three months of the show and have all that is necessary about the notable days. I have made some drawings for the book among which will be the opening and the closing scenes. The first picture will be a full page sketch of the opening, showing the crowd in the old amphitheater and speaker's stand, on which are Director-General Kimball, who is represented as delivering an address; with Governor Colquitt just behind him, together with Bishop Elliott, of Texas, Governor Zeb Vance and Senator Voorhees. Just to the rear of the stand, Senator Brown and General Goshorn are shown. Another picture that I have made is one representing the closing day. The scene is the crowd in the judges' hall with the speaker's stand upon which a number of distinguished men, together with the executive committee of the exposition, are seated. Governor Colquitt is represented as he was when he touched the electric bell which gave the signal for stopping the machinery. Among those who are shown in the picture are Mayor English, Major Ben Crane, Mr. B. F. Abbott, Mr. Charles Norten, who read the poem. There will be a full set of pictures of the various buildings and grounds. Among the other picturers will be a full page artotype group of the executive board."

"How many illustrations will there be in all?"

"I suppose there will be in all about twenty-five or thirty illustrations. The book will contain about 500 pages, I suppose about 6x9, and will, I suppose, be such a volume as will sell for about three dollars."

"When do you think the book will be out?"

"It was to have been issued by this time, but I suppose the delay has been caused by the effort to get the government to take a hand in it. Now that that scheme is through it will probably be issued as quickly as the work can be done. I look for it to come out by the first of September. When it does come out it will form a very interesting volume."

"By the way," continued Mr. Bradley, "I was in Mr. Kimball's office in New York a few days ago. He has, I think, the handsomest office in New York. It is in the large Mills building, near Wall street, and is as snug as can be. He has a big position with some railroad."

JOHN SCOTT'S VIEWS

Of the Situation and the Mysterious Doings of Doughty in the C., N. O. and T. P. R. R.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—An Enquirer special says: We called on John Scott, the general manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, to gather that gentleman's views on the situation with regard to some points in connection with the mysterious proceedings attending the operations of the late George F. Doughty. Mr. Scott entered very frankly into the whole question, and in reply to the fact that a man like Doughty could enter into such gigantic financial transactions, he said: "That about a year ago he first met Doughty in New York, where the latter had proceeded for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Alabama Great Southern railroad company, for the purpose of putting in a joint bid for the Cincinnati Southern. Mr. Doughty was provided with a guarantee in writing, to which were affixed the signatures of several prominent Cincinnati citizens, indorsing him and any arrangement he might be able to make. Mr. Doughty talked as if possessed of lots of confidence, but it was decided not to join him. When the time came for the bids to be put in Mr. Doughty appeared for himself and his associates and put in a high bid—so high that it nearly took the road. In this manner there became established the fact that Mr. Doughty and associates represented an entity. The lease being awarded to Fred Wolffe and associates, in behalf of the Alabama, New Orleans and Texas Pacific (the title which the road south of Chattanooga had then assumed), the Doughty and associates party were taken in to represent the 49 per cent. Who Doughty's associates were we never knew, but a plain fact was evident when the 49 per cent was taken up and the money actually paid. I had no connection with the doings appertaining to the Selma road, but I have seen, since Mr. Doughty's death that he subscribed in exactly in the same manner as in the Qincinnati Southern, his name reading as G. F. Doughty and associates. I submit that the gentlemen in the Selma road had good grounds for believing that some of the parties backing Dougaty in the lease of the Southern were also backing him in the Selma road.

"And as to how we know which are good and which are fraudulent certificates, I would say it has been quite easy to determine them. The stock was just issued to the full amount of capital ($3,000,000.) A list was submitted to the treasurer with cash up to that amount. This was taken as a point of departure. When transfers were made the shares transferred to a new certificate were traced back to the original issue, and an examination of each successive transfer has thus located exactly which are the genuine certificates. We did not then satisfy ourselves by writing off the remainder as fraudulent, but the tracing process was again resorted to, and every certificate issued after the first subscription, which could not be traced back to the original subscription, was declared a fraud. In addition thereto the fraudulent stock has been traced to the present holders, such being easy from the contract notes issued when the loans were made."

Bayard and Pendleton.

Special to the Times-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senators Bayard and Pendleton are regarded as the democratic presidential aspirants in the senate. Although they are rivals for the nomination of their party for the highest office in the gift of the people, they do not appear to have any jealousy of each other. In fact, they seem to be the best of friends. Every afternoon they leave the senate chamber together and ride down Pennsylvania avenue to their homes in Pendleton's basket body carriage. The basket body is painted yellow, which color becomes Pendleton's complexion better than it becomes Bayard's. They never appear to be in earnest conversation. This fact is accounted for, perhaps, on the ground that their chief aim is to conceal their inmost thoughts from each other. Both senators are deservedly popular, but the impression which prevails among members of congress is that there is better presidential timber outside of the senate.

Blaine and Davis Railroad.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—On the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg road, now being constructed, there are four stations named as follows: Blaine, named after the ex-secretary; Elkins, named after the son-in-law of Mr. Davis; Windom, named after the Minnesota senator, and Davis, named after the West Virginia senator. Also Shaw, named after the principal engineer of the company, who is a resident of Baltimore, all the above-named gentleman having largely invested in the new enterprise. The local name applied to the road is the "Blaine and Davis railroad."

A Queer Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTREAL, August 3.—Dennis Dineer, a farmer on the lower Lachme road, is about to sue the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals for having imported sparrows. He declares that they have already eaten up thirty acres of barley, destroyed his potatoes and in general made havoc with his early vegetables. He estimates the number of sparrows on his land at 5,000.

Killed by a Buzz-Saw.

TOLEDO, August 3.—At noon to-day Charles Cole, foreman in Bruming's mill, at Rising Sun, Wood county, was literally cut in two by falling upon a circular saw in rapid motion.

Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

STRATFORD, Ont., August 3.—Mrs. Drummond, while traveling on the Grand Trunk railway from Wiarton to Stratford, fell off the train. Her daughter, aged 17, jumped to her assistance, fell beneath the wheels and was instantly killed. Her mother was seriously injured.

The Hillsdale Crew.

LONDON, August 3.—The Hillsdale crew have challenged the Amateur rowing association to furnish an amalgamated crew to row an international race in a fortnight. If the association refuses to accept the challenge the Hillsdales will claim the championship of England.

Great Day at Denver.

DENVER, August 2.—All details of the programme of the ceremonies attending the opening of the national mining exposition to-morrow have been arranged, and they embrace a parade of the military and civil societies, an oration by Hon W D Kelley, of Pennsylvania, formal starting of the machinery by the lieutenant governor, and throwing open the gates. Mr Kelley arrived this morning and was met at the station by a party of representative citizens and escorted to the hotel. The exhibits are not all in place yet and there is some confusion and disorder.

Not a Cent for Hubbell.

NEW YORK, August 2.—One hundred and thirty thousand dollars in salaries were paid out here today to federal office-holders, and not one cent, it is said, will be sent to Hubbell for campaign purposes. The office-holders of this city have not, as yet, sent Hubbell a cent, and they say they do not intend to send any.

The Wheat Yield Enormous.

BISMARCK, D. T., August 3.—The harvest of wheat in the Missouri slope begins quite generally this morning, and the yield will be enormous. Barley is harvested, and averages about forty bushels. Oats average in this section sixty to seventy-five and wheat twenty-five to thirty-five, some pieces much higher.

No Thought of Resigning.

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 3.—An interview with Senator Edmunds develops the fact that the rumor of his intended resignation is totally unfounded. Because of recent domestic affliction, he will not attend the present session of congress unless his presence is imperatively demanded: but he has no thought of resignation.

English Crop Prospects.

LONDON, August 3.—The Times, in a forecast of the English harvest, says: "Wheat will not nearly amount to a fair average crop; that is, it will be no better than for the last five years. Barley promises rather less than an average yield. Oats are good."

Democrats Carry Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, August 3.—At the municipal election to-day Hon. John S. Treat, democrat for mayor, received 922 votes, against 811 for Hon. James W. Emery, republican. The republicans, however, elect six aldermen to the democrats' three, and eleven councilmen to the democrats' six.

BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.
714 june18—d&wly 5p top col nx rd or fol rd mat

NOTICE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER passed by the Court of Ordinary of Clayton county, Georgia, will be sold at the labratory in the Collier building, corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the 15th day of August, 1882, all the personal, perishable property belonging to the estate of W J Land, deceased, consisting of the following described property, to-wit: One mineral cabinet and contents, 1 lenz, 1 chemical stand, 1 book case and books, 1 electric battery, 2 barometers, 1 spectroscope, 2 pair chemical scales and weights, 1 microscope, box platinum, 1 specific gravity bottle, 1 chemical thermometer, 1 agate mortar, 1 plane, set mast instruments, 1 writing desk, 2 tables, 1 show case, 2 chemical apparatus, 1 Bell glass, 4 sulphuric acid, 3 chemical tables, 1 electric battery, 1 mirror, chairs, lanterns and sundries, 1 silver evaporator distill, 1 tongent galvanometer, contents of show case, 7 batteries, 3 cameras, telegraphic apparatus, zinc, carbon and porous cells, spirit lamp, chemical bottles, copperas for battery, stand for bell glass, ½ ounce morphine, 3 vaginal syringes, photographic apparatus and chemicals, ½ ounce quinine, 24 galvanic glasses, 4 bottles muriatic acid, 3 bottles ammonia, oval frames, 1 burnisher, conswist lime, entire contents of shelving and desk, 1 gasometer, tubing for calcium light, polorization apparatus, 1 old magic lantern, air pump, copying press, phonograph, everything on table and not specified, bottles and cans under table, wind gauge, 3 rubber bags, 1 electric coil, 1 rifle gun, telegraphic apparatus on desk, charcoal, 20 pounds each bi comate potash and blue stone, 40 pounds zinc, 3 dozen (4 ounce) bottles, lot old bottles, 1 grind stone, 2 evaporating dishes, 50 batteries, guano samples, 2 smelting furnaces and bellows, tongs and soldering irons, 1 small and large furnace, 1 small cooler, 1 hand saw, 1 monkey wrench, 2 cans in box, 1 magic lantern, 1 glass apparatus for analysis, India rubber tubing, 1 pair scales and weights, 1 coil wire, empty cartridges, 1 endyometer, 2 thermometers, 2 printing telegraphs, 1 Liebig's cooler, (brass) blow pipes, chemicals, 3 carboy, 2 specimen jars, becos, tunnels and other glasses, 1 demijohn, geraien pipes, 24 bottles, 1 bell glass, 1 mortar, 6 tin cans, 1 polishing machine, 1 lot boxes, bottles, etc, 1 dozen rolls white cotton, 2 brass lamps, 2 oz. iodide cadmium, ¾ lb bi sulphate tin, 2 oz salicilic acid, 1 lb bi sulphuric kalium, 2 lbs acetate soda, 1 lb French gum paint, 2 lbs chlorate of calcium, 2 lbs bone ash, 2 lbs bi chromate potash, 1½ lbs brass wire, 1 lot glass tubes, 1 glue pot, 2 oz bromide codnum, 2 oz sulp of amm., 1 lot miscellaneous bottles and chems. on shelves 1 and 2 tiers, 1 iron turning lathe, 1 cabinet tools, 1 lb French tin foil, 2 lbs iron wire, 2 doz flereney flasks, 2 oil stands, 1 lot crucibles, miscellaneous lot bottles (4 tiers), 2 doz (½ lb) acid bottles, 2½ lbs C P muriatic acids, 1 lot glass and tubing, 1 lot chem. books, 1 printing press, 1 small upright show case and contents, 2 small iron anvils, 1 iron mortar, 1 box tools, bone ash crucible mould, 1 kerosene stove, 1 chem. spirit lamp and stand, 1 doz retort stands; 2 gasolene chemical lamps, 1 glass spirit lamp, 3 kerosene lamps, 8 glass funnels, quart bottles, 1 quart glass funnel, 3 (2 gallon) bottles, 2 (½ gallon) acid bottles, 1 jar Liebig's extract beef, 1 table containing chemical reugents, with its contents, 24 lbs muriatic acid and bottles, 4 lbs concentrated ammonia, 1 telegraph machine and 3 reels with wire, 1 lb acetate soda, 1¼ lbs citrate ammonia, 8 lbs soda by lime, 1¾ dozen plut bottles, 7 Florence flasks, 1 ea. upright and flat show cases and contents, Trolles alcehometer, lot rubber tubing, 1 dozen German Florence flasks, 2 reams legal cap paper, 1 lot photograph paper, 1 ream French letter paper, 3 reams tissue wrapping paper 2 boxes minnie balls, 10 cans rifle powder, 1 cabinet case of drawings, 3 cases type, 1 lot Bristol cards, 1 lot manilla sacks, 1 lot fancy paper, 1 (5 gallon) tin can, 55 galvanic battery cells and glass cases, 1 iron planer, 1 electric eol engine, 1 dry mill, 1 small printing press, 8 photographic lead stands, 1 oxhydrogen blow pipe, 6 chlorine calcium tubes, 1 nitrogen determination furnace, 2 vices, lot files and other tools, 1 steam pump, 1 water cooler, 75 lbs mercury, 10 lbs sheet copper, 2 gross (4 dozen) blue bottles, 2 dozen brass set screws, 2 Schime's batteries and 2 jars, 1 galvanic battery, 4 lbs paraphine, 11 retort stands, 5 burets with stand and platinum in burets, 1 Bunson's burner, porcelian crucibles, (fine) telegraphic bell, 2 (10 gallon) cans gasoline, 4 wire sieves 1 Humboldt bust, sundry pictures. The above sold for the benefit of the creditors and heirs of the said W J Land, deceased. D P MELSON,
Temporary adm'r, etc, of W J Land, deceased.
aug4 tds

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids or artificial Essences. Always uniform in strength, without any adulterations or impurities. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

may20—d1y sun wed fri top col nx rd mat 1 4 5 6pd &wly 8 or 2dp

THIRD SELECT EXCURSION

—TO—

TALLULAH FALLS

Will leave the Union Depot 7:00 a. m.

Saturday, August 5, 1882.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

—FROM—

Roswell	$2.30
Atlanta, Roswell Junction, Doraville, Norcross, Duluth, Suwanee, Buford,	2.00
Flowery Branch, Gainesville, New Holland,	1.50
White Sulphur, Lula, Belton,	1.25
Longview	1.00

with privilege of remaining over until Monday morning at the Falls and return on regular train of that morning.

Ample provision made to accommodate guests at the Falls Hot 1.

The excursion train will leave the Falls at 7:30 p. m. and arrive at Atlanta at 12 night.

Secure tickets from agents before entering the cars.

Parties desiring to remain over must notify conductor before 6 p m. on day of arrival.

W. J. HOUSTON,
A. G. P. A.

1090 july30—dtilaug4

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 19TH. Its patrons in twenty states—chiefly west and south, are best judges of its claims. Mad C Rive and others in Musical Department. Address as heretofore. Rev. L. D. Potter, D. D., Glendale, O.
july 22 d6t s1t&w2t.

300,000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES

FOR FALL SALES, BY

M. COLE & CO., PROPRIETORS

OF THE

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

Also, standard and dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans Mulberries, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries Asparagus and Grapes. Including Pocklington, Prentiss, Duchess and Lady Washington; and

The Largest Stock of Hardy Ornamentals in the South.

Cape Jessamines and Roses a Specialty.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Descriptive Catalogues and wholesale lists to the trade, FREE.

M. COLE & CO. ATLANTA, GA.

junel5 d2m—5p

"THE BROWN HOUSE,"

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

MACON.....GEORGIA,

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE PASSENGER DEPOT.

TERMS $2.50 AND $3.00 PER DAY.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL, WITH THE TRAVELING PUBLIC DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS, has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated from the basement to the attic. The rooms have been newly carpeted and supplied with handsome furniture, and every effort has been made to make them comfortable and attractive. This House is regarded as the most liberally managed in the South, and for the past year the registers show an actual account of 25,000. It is known as the Headquarters for Commercial Men.

The office is in charge of Fred. A. Richards and Fred A. Cullen, who never fail to make their friends comfortable while enjoying the hospitality of Macon's Most Popular Hotel july6—dtf

MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHERS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH.

A. B. FARQUHAR & Co.

MACON,.....GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

FARQUHAR'S GRAIN THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

CHAMPION REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE RAKES, GRAIN FANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HARDWARE.

PROPRIETORS CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

apn— jan2—dtf

JACK & HOLLAND,

STEAM CANDY AND CRACKER MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale Confectioners and Fancy Grocers,

No. 36 WHITEHALL STREET, : : : Office, up-stairs.

CRACKER, STICK CANDY, FANCY CANDIES—(PRESSED DROPS AND LUMPS, LOZENGES, Gum Drops, Imperials, Rock Candy, Caramels and Cocoanut Candies).
CHEWING GUM, NUTS, PEANUTS, RAISINS, PRESERVES AND JELLIES, BRANDY FRUITS, CANNED FRUITS, CANNED VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, SARDINES, LOBSTERS, MACKEREL, SALMON, TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ROASTED COFFEES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, SPICES, PICKLES (in Glass and Wood), CIDER (in Kegs, Barrels and Bottles), BAKING POWDER, SODA, POTASH, SOAP, STARCH, CANDLES CANDY JARS (all sizes), CRACKERS and CANDY CASES (Tin and Paper, with Glass Fronts).

WALNUT AND METAL SHOW CASES

IN ENDLESS VARIETY. AT NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI PRICES.

881 july23—d& w3m

WATCHES!

DIAMONDS!

FINE JEWELRY!

—AND—

STERLING SILVER-WARE,

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

32 WHITEHAL TREET

feb4—d1y 5r

THE GULLETT GIN.

THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED GIN, ACKNOWLedged by all Cotton Buyers to make the best sample and as good as the best for quantity of product. For sale at Nos. 79 and 81 Broad street, by

S. C. McCANDLESS, Agent.

aug4—dtil sep15 fri sun w'd &wtilsep

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold on the premises, No. 34 West Harris street, Atlanta, Georgia, at public outcry at 12 o'clock m. on Monday, the 14th August instant, the household and kitchen furniture of the estate of J. W. Knox Jenkins, deceased. Terms cash.

JAMES W. HARLE,
aug4—d3t aug4 8 and 10 Administrators.

The Only Watch Factory IN THE SOUTH.

Patronize a Home Industry.

WATCHES

Save the middleman's profits, and buy direct from the MANUFACTURER.

Send for Illustrated Price List, describing new improvements

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.

FACTORY, 34 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, Ga.

Isabella V. Garrison vs. James B. Garrison—Libel for Divorce in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT THE defendant in the above case is a non-resident of said state. It is ordered by the court that the said defendant appear and answer in said case on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and that he be served with notice of said proceedings by a publication of this order once a month for four months in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of this state. May 24, 1882.

GEORGE HILLYER, Judge.
W. L. CALHOUN, Att'y for Petitioner.
june2—d1m&m—june2 july2 aug2 sept2

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS and BONDS

FOR SALE.

State of Georgia 6 per cent, 7 per cent and 8 per cent Bonds, City of Atlanta 7 per cent and 8 per cent Bonds, 15 shares Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, Ten Hundred Dollars Atlanta and A. and W. Pt. Certificates, 20 shares Ga R. R. stock.

apr29—d1y head fin col

State Charter 1870.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL..............$100,000.00

SURPLUS FUND..............37,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Accounts solicited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Loans on good Collaterals and No. 1 paper, always at reasonable rates.

july—1d&w1y head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 3, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 8s	110	112	Atlanta 6s	102	104
Ga. 6s	107	109	Augusta 7s	106	108
Ga. 7s	107	109	Augusta 6s	104	106
Ga. 7s gold	115	118	Macon 6s	101½	102½
S. C. (Brown)	101	102	Rome, new	95	100
Savannah 5s	85	85½	Columbus 7s	105	107
Atlanta 8s	115	117	Columbus 5s	81	82
Atlanta 7s	108	110			
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 7s	107	109	At. & Char. inc. 6s	84	86
Ga. R. 6s	106	109			
W. & A. 10s	—	—	Atlantic & G. con	109	110
Cent. R. 7s	110¼	111			
C. C. & A. 1st	107½	108	E. T., V. & G inc. 6s	45	47
At. & Char. 1st	107	108½			
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	152	153	Central	93	94
At. & Char	74	74½	Aug. & Sav	117	118
Southwestern	115	116	At. & W. P.	105	107
South Car	25	30	C. C. & A	50	52

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3—11:00 a.m.—The stock market opened irregular but in the main ⅛@1½ per cent higher than it closed yesterday, the latter for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba: Northwestern common and preferred, however, opened 1 per cent lower. After the opening there was a fractional reaction in the general list, but the market subsequently became buoyant and prices sold up ⅛@3 per cent, the latter for St. Paul and Illinois Central, while Northwestern common sold down 5 per cent, recovered 5, reacted 1, rallied ½ and again fell off 1, and preferred advanced 3½ per cent to 167½, declined ½ and recovered 1. Rochester and Pittsburg was exceptionally weak and declined 1¼ per cent to 27. At 11 o'clock there was a general reaction of ⅛@¾ per cent.

NEW YORK, August 3—Noon — Stocks weak. Money 3. Exchange—Long 485¼; short 488¾. State Bonds inactive. Governments unchanged.

Evening—Exchange 485. Governments irregular; new 5s 101¼; 4½s 114⅝; 4s 120⅛. Money 2½@3½. State Bonds inactive.

Sub-treasury balances:

Gold	$ 82,032,000	Currency	$ 5,494,000

Stocks closed irregular.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	*79½	Mem. & Char.	47
do. Class A small	†80	N. C., & St. Louis	63¾
Ala. Class B 5s	†103	N. Y. Central	137¼
do. Class C 4s	85	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	138
Chicago & N. W.	†146	Rich. & Allegheny	24
do. Preferred	165	Rich. & Dan	118
Erie	40¾	Rock Island	†136⅛
East Tenn R. R.	11¾	S.C. con. brown	†108⅛
Ga. R. R	—	W. Pt. Terminal	61
Illinois Central	140½	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	35⅞
Lake Shore	117	do. Preferred	68
Lou. & Nash	74¾	Western Union	90

*Bid. †Offered.

PARIS, August 3—1:30 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 4c.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 3, 1882.

New York—The market opened barely steady at higher prices for the months, which, during the forenoon, continued to advance and assuming a firm attitude early in the afternoon. Subsequently a weaker tone prevailed which occasioned a moderate decline toward the close. The spot market developed a better feeling and moved up a fraction; middling 13c.

Net receipts for five days 2,824 bales, against 14,328 bales last year; exports 10,683 bales; last year 26,358 bales; stock 180,827 bales; last year 245,827 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
August	12.91@.....	August	12.97@12.98
September	12.56@12.57	September	12.57@.....
October	11.94@11.95	October	11.92@12.93
November	11.72@11.73	November	11.71@11.72
December	11.73@11.74	December	11.72@11.73
January	11.83@11.84	January	11.81@11.82
February	11.94@11.95	February	11.93@11.95
March	12.06@12.07	March	12.06@12.08
April	12.20@12.21	April	12.20@12.21
May	12.32@12.35	May	12.32@12.34

Closed easy; sales 76,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed easier. Spots Uplands 7d; Orleans 7¼d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,600 bales were American; receipts 150; American 150.

The local cotton market remains about the same; middling 12¼c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11c; ordinary 9½c.

NEW YORK, August 3—The Post's cotton market report says: "The improved feeling reported yesterday has not only continued but has made further progress causing a good demand for future deliveries, which led to an almost uninterrupted advance of 9@10-100, all for August and September, and 6@1-100 for the later months. Since writing the above August has lost 5-100, September 2-100 and the other months 1-100."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—noon — Cotton in fair demand and freely met at previous prices; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7¼; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 150, all American; uplands low middling clause August delivery 6 63-64; August and September delivery 6 63-64; September and October delivery 6 54-64@6 55-64@6 56-64; May and June delivery 6 48-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—1:30 p.m.—Middling uplands 7; low middling uplands 6 13-16; good ordinary uplands 6 7-16; ordinary uplands 5⅞; middling Orleans 7¼; low middling Orleans 7 1-16; good ordinary Orleans 6 11-16; ordinary Orleans 6; uplands low middling clause August delivery 7; August and September delivery 7; October and November delivery 6 44-64; November and December delivery 6 40-64; December and January delivery 6 40-64; February and March delivery 6 43-64; May and June 6 49-64.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—2:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 57-64.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 7 1-64; August and September delivery 7 1-64; September and October delivery 6 58-64.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—4:00 p.m.—Sales of American 10,600; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 57-64; October and November delivery 6 45-64; November and December delivery 6 41-64; January and February delivery 6 41-64; futures closed easier.

NEW YORK, August 3—Cotton firm; quotations revised; middling uplands 13; middling Orleans 13 5-16; sales 2,232 bales; net receipts 40; gross 40; consolidated net receipts 535; exports to Great Britain 900; to France 35; to continent 754.

Our domestic cotton reports not received.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 3, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
August	99⅛	1 01	98⅞	99⅝
September	98¾	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛
October	99⅞	1 00¼	99	99⅝
PORK				
September	20 45	20 82½	20 45	20 65
October	20 70	20 90	20 60	20 80
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
September	12 40	12 40	12 30	12 30
October	12 40	12 40	12 25	12 25

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 3—Flour—Market easy at the following prices and tending downward: fancy $6.75; extra family $6.50; family $6.00@$6.25. Wheat—Chicago—The market fluctuated under a depressed feeling, though the months reacted toward the close. However, the closing quotations stand a shade under yesterday's close. The local market is dull and steady at quotations; Tennessee No. 2 $1.08@$1.10; Georgia best will sell at $1.05, while the lower grades will average 90c@$1.00; demand quiet. Corn—Choice white is held at $1.15; yellow $1.10; demand and stock limited. Meal—$1.05@$1.10; firm. Grits—$5.25@$5.50. Oats—55c. Wheat bran—80@85.

NEW YORK, August 3—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.85; good to choice extra $5.90@$7.75. Wheat unsettled and feverish, opening ½@¾c lower but afterwards became stronger and recovered from the decline, was then weaker again, closing unsettled and depressed ¼@¾c over the lowest points of the day; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red 97@$1.17; No. 2 red August $1.14½@$1.16. Corn, cash ½@¾c higher and strong, closing with less strength; ungraded 86¼@88; No. 2 August 85½@86½. Oats unsettled and ⅛@1c lower. No. 3 65. Hops less active, unsettled and weak; eastern 46@48; yearlings 20@25.

BALTIMORE, August 3—Flour unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$5.00; family $5.25@$6.50; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$6.75; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25. Wheat, southern fairly active and higher western easier, closing firm; southern red $1.12@$1.14; amber $1.15@1.17; No. 1 Maryland $1.15 asked; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.14¼@$1.14¾. Corn, southern steady and quiet; western quiet and steady; southern white $1.00; yellow 90. Oats about steady; southern new 56@62; western white 63@65; mixed 61@62. Pennsylvania 60@65.

CHICAGO, August 3—Flour quiet and weak; common to choice spring wheat $4.75@$6.75; winter wheats, fair to choice $6.00@$7.00; low grades $3.00@$4.75; patents $7.50@$8.75. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; regular 99¾@99⅝ August; 98¾ September. Corn in fair demand but lower; 76@76½ cash; 76¼ August; 75⅝ September. Oats irregular and higher; old 53; new 48½ cash; 40⅛@40¼ August.

ST. LOUIS, August 3—Flour, upper grades a shade off; family $4.25@$4.35; choice $4.85@$4.90. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 red fall 97½@98 cash; 97 August; 98¼ September. Corn generally lower; 75@76 cash; 75¾ August; 74½@75⅝ September. Oats, cash lower; 43@44 cash; 38¼ August; 75⅝ September.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Flour steady and in fair demand; family $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.75@$6.75. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter $1.00@$1.02 cash; $1.05½ August; $1.03¼ September. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 77@77½ spot; 77½@77¼ August. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 49 spot; 41¾@41⅞ August.

LOUISVILLE, August 3—Flour steady; extra family $3.85@$4.25; choice to fancy $5.30@$6.00. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter new 95. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 white 91@92; do. mixed 80. Oats quiet; No. 2 old mixed 58; No. 2 new 40.

Groceries

ATLANTA, August 3—The following prices were established at the board of trade to-day: Coffee—Rio 9½@12½. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@33. Sugars—Standard A 10@10¼; granulated 10½@10¾; cut loaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10⅛; yellow C 8½@9¼; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses—Black strap, in barrels, 36. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 45@80; Young Hyson 37@75; English breakfast 35@75. Pepper 19; allspice 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers—milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do. XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50@$5.00; ¼ bbls $1.80@$2.25; kits 75; No. 2 ½ bbls $5.25@$5.50; kits 85; No. 1 ½ bbls $6.00@$6.25; kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, 4@5c; in boxes 5¼@5¾c. Rice—Scarce and high; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

NEW YORK, August 3—Coffee steady and moderately active; Rio August 7.45@7.60; September 7.55@7.70; Rio cargoes 8¼@10¼; job lots 8¼@11¾. Sugar firm and more active, chiefly in parcels to arrive; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅜; refined lower and active; standard A 9¼; yellow C 7⅝@7¾; white extra C 7 5-16@8½; yellow do. 7⅞@8¼; yellow 6¾@7⅜; off A 8⅝@8⅞; mould A 9¼@9⅝; confectioners A 9¼@9¼; cut loaf 9¾; crushed 9⅞@9¾; powdered 9¾@9¾; granulated 9⅜; Cubes 9⅜. Molasses quiet and steady; north side 50-test Cuba 31; refining 32@34; New Orleans 60@75. Rice steady and moderately active; rangoon 5¼@5¾; patria 5⅞@6.

BALTIMORE, August 3—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 8½@9¼. Sugar firm; A soft 9⅝.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Sugar firm; hards 9⅞@10⅛; New Orleans 7¼@8¼.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, August 3—Pork slightly in favor of buyers with trade very dull; mess spot new $21.50; old $20.75@$20.87½; August $21.15@$21.20; September $21.35@$21.45. Middles dull and nominal; long clear 13¼. Lard opened about 5c higher but subsequently lost the advance and declined 2½@5c, closing a shade stronger again with trade moderate; prime steam spot 12.75@12.80; August 12.75@12.80; September 12.75@12.87½.

CHICAGO, August 3—Pork generally lower; $20.50@$20.60 cash; $20.50@$20.55 August; $20.60@$20.62½ September. Lard in fair demand but lower; 12.22½@12.25 cash; 12.27½@12.30 September. Bulk meats, shoulders 9¾; short ribs 12.80; short clear 13¼.

ATLANTA, August 3—Clear Rib Sides—Steady at 13½c. Bacon—Smoked sides small and bright 13½@14c; Tennessee hams 14@14½c; sugar-cured hams 16½c. Lard—Refined 14c; leaf 15½c.

LOUISVILLE, August 3—Provisions firm. Mess pork $22.50. Bulk meats, shoulders 9⅝; rib 13; clear 13½. Sugar-cured hams 14¼@16½. Lard, prime steam 12¼@12¾.

ST. LOUIS, August 3—Pork dull and lower; jobbing $21.25@$21.30. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 9½; short rib 12¾; short clear 13¼. Lard nominally lower at 12.20.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Pork quiet firm at $21.25. Lard firm at 12¼. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 9¾; clear rib 13.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, August 3—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Whisky steady at $1.14; combination sales of finished goods of 765 barrels on a basis of $1.14.

CHICAGO, August 3—Whisky dull and lower at $1.16

BALTIMORE, August 3—Whisky steady at $1.18.

ST. LOUIS, August 3—Whisky lower at $1.15

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 3—The melon market is supplied. Watermelons—Choice large Burke county $18.00@$20.00 ₩ 100; medium $12.50@$15.00; small $5.00@$12.50. Cantaloupes plentiful and dull at $5@$6 ₩ 100. Lemons—Messina $6.00@$6.50 ₩ box. Oranges—None. Cocoanuts—None. Pineapples—Few on market. Bananas—$1.50@$2.50 per bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ₩ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ barrel. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Active and firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 3—The market is comparatively quiet. Young chickens are plentiful and dull. The supply of butter is also ample, and low grades are especially plentiful. We quote: Eggs—13@13½c. Butter—Market amply supplied; fancy 24½c; choice 20@22½c; lower grades 12½@18c. Sweet Potatoes—$1.50@$1.75 ₩ bushel. Poultry—Hens 27@30c; roosters 22½@24c; chickens nominal; prices range from 8@15c, owing to size. Irish Potatoes—$3.00 ₩ barrel. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$3.50@$4.00 ₩ bbl. Cabbage—None. Feathers—Choice 55; prime 50; no demand for second-hand. Cheese—13¼@15¼.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 3—Spirits turpentine firm at 42; rosin dull at $1.37½ for strained; $1.50 for good strained; tar steady at $1.80; crude turpentine steady at $1.75 for hards; $2.75@$3.00 for yellow dip and virgin.

CHARLESTON, August 3—Spirits turpentine firm at 41¾; rosin quiet at $1.40@$1.45 for strained to good strained.

SAVANNAH, August 3—Spirits turpentine 40½; rosin steady; strained and good strained $1.60.

NEW YORK, August 3—Rosin firm at $1.87½@$2.00; turpentine firm at 45@45½.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 3—Goods are scarce and trade is rather quiet, but prices are without quotable change. Horse shoes $5.50; mule $6.50; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains 45@50. Ames' shovels $10.50. Haiman's plow hoes 5½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.00@$10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast-steel 15c. Nails, $3.75 rate; steady. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 10c; painted 9c. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar-lead 8c; shot $2.00.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, August 3—The market is quiet and dull with stocks limited; good mules and horses in fair request; we quote job lots as follows: mules, 14 hands high, $85@$105; 15 hands $125@$1.35. Horses, plug $65@85; good driving and saddle $150@$200; The supply of live stock is moderate.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Hogs weak; common and light $6.50@$8.25; packing and butchers $7.75@$8.75.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Co.

TIME TABLE,
CINCINCINNATI SOUTHERN DIVISION,
IN EFFECT JUNE 25, 1882.

READ DOWNWARD.				READ UPWARD.		
Day Exp.	Accm.	Night Exp	STATIONS	Night Exp.	Accm.	Day Exp
8:45 a m	5 30 p m	8 40 p m	Lve Cincinnati.........Arr	7 40 a m	10 25 a m	7 00 p m
11 28 a m	8 14 p m	11 10 p m	" Georgetown.........Lve	5 26 a m	7 33 a m	4 00 p m
11 55 a m	8 40 p m	11 35 p m	" Lexington......... "	5 05 a m	7 05 a m	4 05 p m
12 26 p m	9 12 p m	12 05 p m	" Nicholasville......... "	4 33 a m	6 33 a m	3 33 p m
12 47 p m	9 35 p m	12 23 p m	" High Bridge......... "	4 11 a m	6 10 a m	3 11 p m
1 16 p m	10 05 p m	12 47 p m	" Danville.........Lve	4 44 a m	5 40 a m	2 42 p m
1 26 p m	10 15 p m	12 57 a m	Arr Junction City......... "	3 35 a m	5 30 a m	2 32 p m
3 00 p m	....	2 20 a m	" Somerset......... "	2 15 a m	....	1 05 p m
3 40 p m	....	2 36 a m	Lve Point Burnside......... "	1 52 a m	....	12 40 p m
7 50 p m	6 55 a m	2 06 a m	" Rockwood.........Arr	10 08 a m	7 40 p m	8 40 a m
8 23 p m	7 32 a m	6 40 a m	" Spring City......... "	9 35 p m	7 03 p m	7 50 a m
10 25 p m	9 35 a m	8 30 a m	Arr Chattanooga.........Lve	7 30 p m	5 00 p m	5 55 a m
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
9 00 a m	....	....	Lve Chattanooga.........Arr	....	....	6 00 p m
12 55 a m	....	....	" Attalla.........Lve	....	....	2 20 p m
3 10 a m	....	....	" Birmingham......... "	....	....	11 50 a m
5 30 a m	....	....	" Tuscaloosa......... "	....	....	9 10 a m
10 00 a m	....	....	Arr Meridian.........Lve	....	....	4 30 a m
VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN DIVISION.						
....	....	....	Lve Meridian.........Arr	....	....	....
....	....	....	" Forest......... "	....	....	....
....	....	....	" Brandon......... "	....	....	....
....	....	....	" Jackson......... "	....	....	....
....	....	....	Arr. Vicksburg.........Lve	....	....	....
VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC DIVISION.						
....	....	....	Lve Vicksburg.........Arr.	....	....	....
....	....	....	" Delta.........Lve	....	....	....
....	....	....	Arr. Monroe.........Lve	....	....	....

JOHN SCOTT,	Vice Pres't and General Manager, Cincinnati Southern R'y,	Cincinnati, O.
E. P. WILSON,	Gen. Pass. Agt. Cin. Sou. Ry.,	Cincinnati, O.
H. COLLBRAN,	Gen. Pass. Agt. Ala. Gt. Sou. R. R	Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. HARDY,	Gen. Pas. Agt. V. & M. R. R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
JOS. F. McGUIRE,	Gen. Pass. Agt. V., . & P. R. R.	Monroe, La.

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TO WASHINGTON AND THE EAST

350 MILES SHORTER

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ANY ROUTE VIA CINCINNATI.

Schedule in Effect May 21st, 1882.			Express, 51.	Mail, 53.
Leave Atlanta via R & D R R			2 40 p m	4 00 a m
" Toccoa	"	"	7 10 p m	8 18 a m
" Greenville	"	"	10 08 p m	11 04 a m
Arrive Charlotte	"	"	3 15 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Charlotte	"	"	4 00 a m	4 40 p m
" Salisbury	"	"	5 53 a m	6 24 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	8 00 a m	8 20 p m
" Danville	"	"	10 17 a m	10 12 p m
Arrive N. Danville	"	"	10 20 a m	10 15 p m
Lve N Danville via Va M R R			10 40 a m	10 30 p m
" Lynchburg	"	"	2 10 p m	12 55 a m
" Charlottesville,	"	"	4 40 p m	3 10 a m
Arrive Washington	"	"	9 25 p m	7 40 a m
Lve N. Danville via R & D RR			10 35 a m	11 00 p m
" Burkeville	"	"	2 15 p m	4 22 a m
Arr Belle Isle	"	"	4 20 p m	7 12 a m
" Richmond	"	"	4 30 p m	7 20 a m
Lve Richmond via R, F & P R R			5 00 p m	8 00 a m
Arr Washington via A & F R R			9 50 p m	1 10 p m
Lve Washington via B & P R R			10 20 p m	1 30 p m
" Baltimore, P, W & B RR			11 55 p m	3 05 p m
Arr Philadelphia, P W & B R R			3 30 a m	6 30 p m
" New York via Penn R R			6 50 a m	9 35 p m
" Boston			3 55 p m	7 45 a m

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—VIA—

Charlotte, Danville & Lynchburg

On 53—Through Sleeper Charlotte to W without change.

On 51—Through Sleeper Atlanta to New York without change.

—VIA—

Charlotte, Danville and Richmond

On 51—Through Sleeper Atlanta to Danville and Richmond to New York.

On 53—Sleeper Charlotte to Richmond.

T. M. R. TALCOTT, General Manager. | A. POPE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

May 5th, 1882. 868 feb26—d1y

—THE—

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Superintendent's Office,
ATLANTA, GA., July 22d, 1882.

ON AND AFTER JULY 22d, THE FOLLOWING schedule will take effect between Atlanta and Villa Rica:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

No. 1.	a. m.	No. 2.	
Leave Atlanta	7:30	Lve Villa Rica	11:40 a m
Arrive Villa Rica	10:25	Arrive Atlanta	2:15 p m

Trains will arrive at and depart from the Georgia Pacific Railway Depot grounds in Atlanta.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent. J. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., July 1, 1882.

Commencing Sunday, 2d instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 20 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	4 00 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg'e	9 10 am
" Camak	1 57 pm	" Camak	12 29 am
" Milledg'v'e	4 48 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 20 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 45 am
" Augusta	3 55 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 pm

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, Except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	6 00 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
Ar. Covington,	8 20 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	12 30 pm	L've Decatur	2 00 pm
Ar. Decatur	1 00 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 30 pm
NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 45 pm	L've Augusta	8 50 pm
Ar. Athens	8 30 am	" Athens	6 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 30 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 40 am

Trains, Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at any regular scheduled Flag Station.

Close connection to and from Washington on Sundays.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and North-East.

Superb Improved SLEEPERS to Augusta. PULLMAN SLEEPERS Augusta to Washington, D. C.

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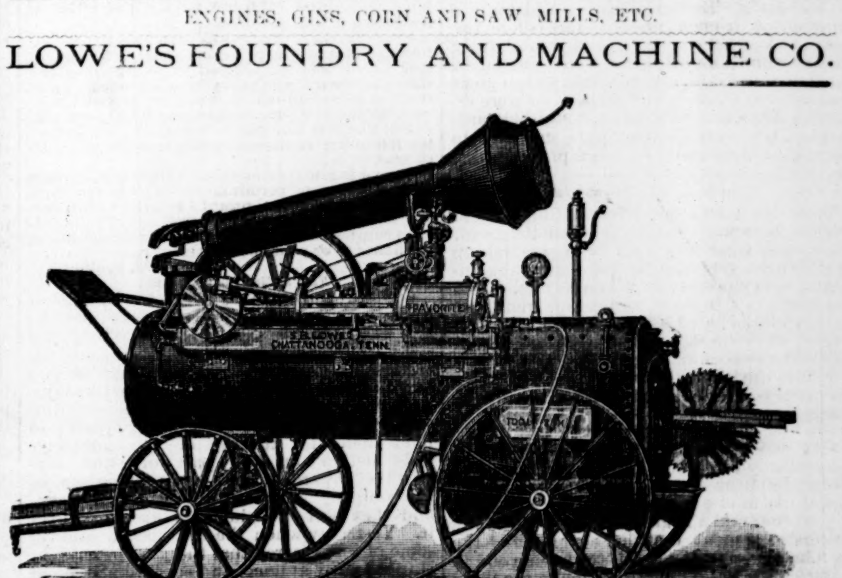
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General Agent and Manager Southern Branch.

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june30—d2taw12w sat hur &w6w cow

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FAILURE OF THE "FRACTIOUS" TO FUSE IN TIME.

Sharp Debates Between the Leaders—A Proposition to Keep the Negroes From Voting—The Divergent Conventions Rest Softly on Garrell's Bosom—Platforms, Resolutions, Etc.

Rumor never played wilder pranks than it did in the hall of the house of representatives just before the opening of the body over which Jeff Long held control. At one time it was that the syndicate men were about to discard republicanism altogether and ally themselves with the white independents, leaving the colored men to shiver in the cold. Jeff Long moved about mysteriously, occasionally pulling out a letter said to contain fearful disclosures on Felton, which he showed to confidential knots, amid occasional exclamations: "Dat's it." "Wat'd I tole you," etc. Finally, Rev. Tunis G. Campbell was noticed making many quaint gestures in front of the chairman, and by careful listening it was understood that he was in the act of prayer. He prayed for all things visible and invisible, and right then there was much that was invisible. "Thou knowest what we want, and what de 'publican party wants. We pray for President Arthur, and thou knowest we think him to be a great man, if we do say it. De publican party is de party of educatin." As soon as the old man stepped down, W. H. Milner, of Bartow, raised the incipient orators to their feet by a motion that business be suspended until the committee on harmony was ready to report. Motions to amend, to lay on the table, to do everything known and unknown to parliamentary rules, were hurled in quick succession at the chair. Jackson McHenry introduced himself in several sharp points. It seemed to be the idea that the syndicators had put up a game to get through with their business, adjourn and leave the true blacks with the bag to hold and the debt to pay. Mr. Darnell threw himself violently into the breach, announcing that the committee had received from the bolters a proposition which could not receive the proper attention until 12 o'clock. It was agreed by the other side that they would transact no business until the committee had reported. "Whar's de use," said Jackson McHenry, "ob us afooling away our time wid dem syndicates? We're de undertakers, we is." Tunis Campbell, peering over his brass rimmed spectacles with all the wisdom of an owl and gravity of a well-worked mule, suggested that it took time to heal sores, and he wanted to give the committee time. R. R. Wright here came to his feet, and threatened to make such disclosures as would pale the faces of the blackest phiz before him. The bolters bolted because they did not like the negro, but the colored republicans were not the ones responsible for the split.

"Dat dey isn't" was vociferated on several sides.

Continuing, Wright said: "We're not to be drug about. Charges have been sent to Washington that we are a mob. We have went so far as to offer that our chairman would resign and give the whites a chance to make harmony, but they have rejected everything unless we give them all, and acknowledge ourselves unfit to hold office." "I cawn't," said Mr. Bryant, "indorse the men who have gone out from us. We have made to them no offer. We are the convention, and have through our committee only expressed a willingness to hear propositions—not to make any. Nobody has a right to say to the white men that we will sell out our colored chairman. He warned the negroes to stand up for their rights like men. You need not be afraid of your committee. I will never consent to the proposition that the white delegates should meet aside, elect the officers, and drive the colored delegates into the support of them. You have known me for sixteen years ——"

A voice—Dat we does!

Resuming—I pledge you my honor to resist any effort to sell you out. The committee will submit whatever it does to you and you shall have the fullest debate. Be men, and don't be bought or driven. R. D. Locke came quickly down the aisle, and gaining the eye of the chairman, said he had been in Washington, and he was willing to give his life if by that he could produce harmony—such harmony as would bring about the defeat of bourbonism. At an interesting point in the offer of immolation, a little black angel in the gallery began such a squalling as distracted attention from the speaker. He moved for a recess.

Wright—Has not the other convention asked to exclude white men from offices.

Tunis Campbell—Just one moment.

Mr. Locke—We have not considered it.

Wright—Have you rejected it?

Locke—Not yet.

Wright—Will you reject it?

Here Tunis successfully brought in a "p'int of order," and the motion for recess was put and carried.

"LET'S STOP DIS LOBBLIN BIZNESS,"

said Jackson McHenry, as the hour hand of the capital clock had crept down-hill from the meridian point. "We were to meet at 12, but de cha'man didn't seem to know when to begin." Assuming an air of injured innocence, Mr. Long said: "De charman knows his duty, and when to do it." Before proceeding with business he had a telegram to read as follows: "Washington, August 3.—Hon. J. F. Long—The secretary says it is all right. Do whatever is best for the interest of the party. He will be satisfied." Signed by B. K. Bruce, former senator from Mississippi. This was followed by uproarious applause, thrice repeated. It was moved to receive the dispatch with a rising vote. Finally a good-looking young colored man named Sykes was observed at the upper end of the main aisle, holding in his hand a manuscript, which he twitched nervously. On one side Bryant had him in tow urging him to come along, and on the other side Darnell was pouring sweet music in his ear. Several steps forward would be taken, when they would again stop for consultation. At two or three stages of the young man's progress he was placed under instructions by Locke, then by Pledger, then by Wright, but never for an instant did he escape the grasp of Bryant and Darnell. At length it was discovered that this imposing delegation were the bearers of the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HARMONY.

Sykes proceeded to read the report, which stated that on the meeting of the joint conference the following proposition from the bolters was read:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 3, 1882, 7½ o'clock a. m.—To Messrs. Sikes, Buck, Lock, Brown and White, committee of conference, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: We have given mature thought to the proposition you submitted to us at our conference yesterday at 6 o'clock p. m., and on which we are to give you our views at 8 a. m. to day. Your proposition is to make either Mr. A. E. Buck or Mr. R. D. Lock, both of your side, chairman of the state central committee, and to concede to those whom we represent the selection of one-half of the gentlemen to compose the body of the committee. Your proposition seems to assume that there is no issue upon which the republicans of Georgia are divided, save the one question as to who shall be the chairman of the state central committee. If such be your opinion you are in error. Our choice for chairman, if we have any, may not be your choice, but that is only an incident in the struggle now pending in our party in this state. We desire to inaugurate a more active policy on the part of our party in this state in its legitimate functions, as it has been ten years since our party has engaged the enemy actively in a political campaign. In 1879 we elected three straight republican nominees to congress, and come within a few thousand votes of carrying the state for Grant and Wilson, but in no campaign from that day to this has our party made an active campaign. Since that campaign those who have controlled the party machinery have during the election years totally ignored the legitimate functions of political committees, and have seemed to suppose that the chairman of the state central committee, and the committee itself, have no duty in connection with building up the party and conducting campaigns before the people, but are to be charged with but one single function, and that is controlling federal patronage. For nearly ten years we have not elected a congressman, nor have we elected scarcely any legislators or county officers. The last two campaigns have gone absolutely by default and this campaign is now well nigh gone by default. During all this time the accepted idea has been that our committees have no other functions than that of controlling federal patronage. All efforts are directed to Washington city rather than to the people at home. Positions are sought on our committees for no other purpose than that of demanding office for the person so placed on the committee or for some friend. Proper political work has been so badly neglected that we have not for years elected a republican congressman nor state senator, nor representative, no county officers, save in two or three counties out of one hundred and thirty eight counties. The result has been that the people at home as well as the authorities at Washington, have ceased to have any respect for us as a party. The want of respect for our party organization is the legitimate and necessary result of the inactivity and inefficiency of our party organization, and is in no way the result of misrepresentation made by any portion of our friends. If we wish our party organization to be respected by the people of Georgia or by the authorities at Washington, we must cease trying to convert our committees into regular "office brokerage agencies," and devote ourselves to building up our party among the people. When we shall have done that, and shall have built up a party represented in the county offices throughout the state and in both houses of the general assembly and in congress, then we will be respected. Until we do that we are unworthy of the respect or confidence of any one at home or abroad. We are opposed to the re-election of Mr Pledger, the present chairman of the state central committee, because he did not make the slightest effort in the last campaign, and has not so far in this campaign, made any effort to organize our party and elect municipal, county or state officers anywhere in the state, but has permitted everything for two campaigns to go by default. We don't demand for chairman of the state central committee either a white or a black man, but we demand a man adapted to the work to be done. If the man best adapted to that work be a white man then we demand that he be made chairman. The general sentiment in our party seems to be that as the accessions to our ranks must come from the white votes therefore a white man could, as chairman, use us to best purpose. We have in this state about forty thousand more white than black voters, and to reduce that majority will, in the judgment of our best politicians, require the agency of white men, and in deference to that universal judgment we would urge the selection of one of our most available white men for chairman of our state committe. Since our conference last evening it has been announced to us in a quasi authoritative manner in a public meeting in this city last evening that Mr Pledger has announced to the body you represent and has telegraphed to friends at a distance that he will withdraw from the contest for re-election if the white men in the two bodies will harmonize on any one of their own race for that position, This proposition reflects credit upon Mr. Pledger and throws upon the white delegates the responsibility for results and having great confidence in the self-sacrificing spirit of the white men in our body and in their willingness to bury all personal grievances for the good of our cause and assuming that the white men of the body you represent are equally as loyal to our party we flatter ourselves that Mr. Pledger has solved the problem and we accept his solution thereof and ask that the white delegates seated yesterday in the respective bodies assemble in the senate chamber at 10 o'clock a.m., this day, or if that hour be impracticable, then at the earliest practicable hour, and proceed to elect said chairman by ballot and that the person receiving the majority of the whole vote cast be the chairman of the state central committee. Great responsibility was thrown upon the white men of our party by Mr. Pledger's self sacrificing proposition, and a like responsibility was thrown upon the body we represent by the appearance of Mr. R. R. Wright, of Augusta, at our hall, last evening, at a public meeting of our friends, which meeting he asked permission to address, and to which meeting he commended Mr. Pledger's action, submitting it as a proposition to us. We believe that a solution to our troubles has been pointed out by these gentlemen, and we ask that the joint convention of white delegates, above suggested, be held as early as practicable to elect said chairman, and that all abide that election. And we propose that Governor Conley and Colonel A E Buck preside over that joint convention. And we submit that we, upon our part, and your committee on your part, pledge our respective bodies to the execution of this agreement in good faith, and that no names or persons be added to the list of white delegates in either body, but that this joint convention be strictly and absolutely composed of the delegates seated in the respective bodies yesterday. And we propose that this compromise be made effectual by agreeing that the body of the state central committee shall consist of four persons from each congressional district, two to be chosen by each of our bodies. And we propose when said state central committee shall have been thus chosen and selected, that all questions touching this campaign and the interest of our party be referred to said committee, and that our respective bodies adjourn sine die.

Hoping most sincerely that this solution to the troubles now so seriously disturbing the harmony of our party will receive the approval of your committee and of both conventions, and that complete and permanent harmony may thereby be restored to our distracted party, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants.

Signed,

H P FARROW,
BENJAMIN CONLEY,
A N WILSON,
H C SINGLETON,
T F JOHNSON.

The conference then adjourned until 11 o'clock, when the following reply was read:

ATLANTA, Ga., 9:30 a. m., August 3, 1882.—Messrs. Farrow et al., Committee of Conference, Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen—We have received from you a proposition to settle differences that exist in the republican party of Georgia.

We beg to state that you seem to be laboring under misapprehensions as to the authority conferred upon us by the republican state convention. The following is the resolution under which we are acting:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive any communication from any member of the republican party in regard to harmony.

It will be seen that under this resolution we have no authority to make any proposition to you, and we have, therefore, not presumed to do so.

We recognize you, gentlemen, as republicans and most earnestly desiring harmony in the republican party, we have most gladly received your proposition.

While we have not the right to submit propositions to you, we nevertheless know something of the views held by the convention, and to expedite matters we make the following reply to your proposition, and state to you what, in our opinion, the convention which we have the honor to represent will approve. You mistake our position, and that of the convention which we have the honor to represent.

We represent the regular republican state convention of Georgia, which was properly called in due form by the state committee.

The convention was called to order at the time and place agreed upon by the state committee by the chairman of the republican state central committee, W. A. Pledger, and it has proceeded in the usual way to make temporary chairman and secretary.

The temporary chairman and secretary have been chosen, committees on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions on order of business, nominations and harmony appointed.

The committee on credentials has reported, and the report has been adopted, but no other action has been taken by the convention. That the convention has delayed doing until all delegates who have been regularly accredited have taken their seats.

In conclusion, we beg to state that it is our opinion that the members of the convention which we have the honor to represent most earnestly desire harmony in the party that we may promote the republican cause in Georgia. They desire to make a vigorous campaign against bourbon democracy, and, we therefore, in the interest of harmony, entreat you to use all the influence in your power to induce all regularly accredited delegates to take their seats in the convention.

If that be done we will labor as heretofore to have all past differences between republicans honorably and amicably adjusted. Then we may move forward together to win victory over the common enemy—bourbon democracy.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,

JAMES A. SYKES,
S. A. DARNELL,
R. D. LOCKE,
W. W. BROWN,
A. E. BUCK.

To this answer the members of the bolting committee made no reply whatever, but one of their number moved adjournment sine die, which was carried.

THE MATTER CONSIDERED.

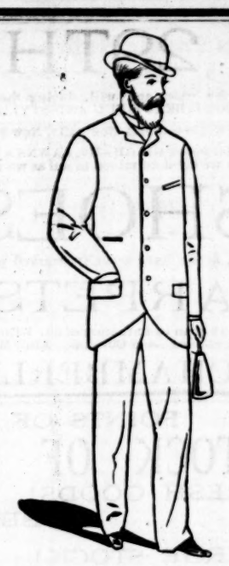
Mr. Locke took the floor to outline a course of action, declaring that the Farrow committee having thus arbitrarily cut off action there was nothing left to do but to proceed at once to permanent organization.

"Mr. Chairman," wildly ejaculated Bryant, "Mr. Chairman, the proposition from the Farrow committee is an insult to the republican party and to the colored men. Farrow's name is first on the roll of signatures. He says that for ten years the central committee has been in the office-brokerage business. From 1872 to 1876, Farrow was himself the chairman of that committee. Does he speak from experience? I was chairman from 1876 to 1880, and I can pledge my honor that I staid in Georgia and did all that man could do to promote the interest of the republican party. We had these same men who have bolted as malcontents in our ranks.

RESURRECTING A ROTTEN CARCASS.

In addition to that we had the infernal administration of that man Hayes. Our party was humiliated by his conduct. It was worse than a democratic administration.

Voices—"Yes," "dat's so," "you're speaking now."



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Bryant—We had that astute statesman, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, instructing Hayes how to build up a republican party, and we see the result in the recent democratic convention. Hayes filled the offices with democrats under Stephens's advice, and broke up the central committee by his civil service orders. In 1880 Mr. Pledger succeeded me, and I pledge you my word that he has made an efficient officer.

A goggled gentleman of color—May I ask a question?

Bryant, impatiently—Not now, not now. The party was at its lowest ebb under Hayes. Since 1880 the vote polled has been better than from 1872 previous. There is a faction determined that the colored men shall not have fair play. They did everything they could to blacken me, and I even had to go to honest democrats to get a character. When Pledger came in they abused him because he was a nigger—his skin was black. These are the same men who have bolted. They are form the syndicate—a white syndicate—not a negro in it. Who ever heard of the marshal (Longstreet) sitting with a negro in convention or elsewhere, until yesterday, when he had to in order to carry his point. The marshal has nine deputies at $3,000, every one of whom is a democrat. The syndicate proposes to treat the colored man as a political slave, with the cards stocked on him. A majority of one is as good as 40,000 under the majority rule. If they cawn't win in a quiet way they will raise the devil—

A Voice—Let him rise.

Bryant—We didn't propose to kill the fatted cawlf—if we did they would have come over and eat up the whole cawlf. Let us treat them with silent contempt.

Here Tunis Campbell again converted himself into a pipe of oil, but he was talked down by the colored gentleman with the green goggles.

Pledger had hoped that the time had come when merit, not color, would win. I telegraphed the president that in the integest of harmony I would resign, but not on account of my color. A proposition was made me ten days ago that if I would resign and give way to Walter Johnson, Farrow would get the judgeship and I would be given the Brunswick collectorship. Johnson promised to get Atkins to come down, then went and pledged himself to Forsyth, of Rome, went to Washington and violated his pledge. It has been said that there is 30,000 white majority in the state.

Major Sydney Herbert—40,000.

Pledger—Figures don't show that. If we do not exercise our rights then we should lose them. Let us organize, keep it up, and send our delegation to the next national convention. Farrow has been trusted and proved recreant to every trust. He turned out a good republican to give an office to a democrat who had once acted as second for him in one of those bloodless duels—pistols on hand, but no powder.

Jackson McHenry insisted upon throwing the Farrow proposition out of the window.

Mr. Darnell grew furious about alleged fraudulent credentials in the other body, but Bryant finally composed him.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on organization recommended, and the convention adopted the following: H. D. Locke, president; R. R. Wright, vice-president; J. H. Brown, secretary. The president made a long speech, in which he called for the enforcement of the rights of the negroes to serve on juries, and opposition to the candidates of the bosses. Jeff Long wanted to limit debate, and Bryant insisted that an hour should be taken for dinner.

"Whar's de dinner?" inquired an anxious delegate.

Bryant put his hand in his pocket, the anxious delegate smiled, but when the hand came out it had nothing in it. Finally, on motion of Jack Heard, it was agreed to recess half an hour's worth.

GARTRELL AND ANTI-BOURBON.

As the members filed back with their tooth-picks half worn, Bryant and Darnell once more went through their motions from the front door to the rostrum. This time Darnell was the party toyed with. Buck appeared upon the scene. Mr. Darnell finally started in the reading, as follows, of the platform of principles:

The republicans of Georgia, in convention assembled, reaffirm their devotion to the great party that preserved the life of the nation that has given freedom, civil rights and suffrage to the slave, has reconstructed the union, upheld the national honor and credit unimpaired, has rapidly paid the public debt and adopted a series of wise public measures which have given the country unexampled prosperity. This record gives assurance of what the republican party will do for the country in the future. Proud of this record, it is our purpose to continue the work of reform, and we present to the people of Georgia the following platform of principles:

1. "The national government is the supreme authority known to the people of this country, and its laws have the first claim to our obedience."

2. "Party proscription and sectional prejudices have greatly retarded the growth and development of our state, which material prosperity we earnestly desire and will diligently foster; and to this end we will use every moral and legal means to suppress proscription, and to liberalize sectional prejudices, recognizing the unity of our common federal government, and equality of all men before the law."

3. "Every child should have the opportunity of acquiring a common English education in schools forever made free by a liberal support from the state government."

4. "The present system of leasing the state convicts must be wiped from our statutes as a foul blot upon our civilization and humanity."

5. "Every citizen of the United States is entitled to full protection of his personal and political rights under federal laws."

6. "We insist that it is essential to free government to have a free ballot and a fair count of all votes honestly cast at any state or national election; and the machinery of managing and supervising elections should be guarded and protected by law, so that fraud will be impossible."

7. "Honorable payment of all honest debts—especially the payment of the national and state debts—as rapidly as our surplus revenues will authorize."

8. We advocate a liberal system of internal improvements by the federal government for works of a national character only—especially our water routes of transportation.

9. We demand that the state constitution be so amended that the provision requiring the payment of taxes as a condition precedent to the rights of suffrage be abolished.

10. We are imbued with the doctrine that this is a government by the people, of the people, and for the people; that political parties are but agencies for a part of the people, and that, in any necessary comparison, the people's interest should be primary and party interests secondary.

11. We indorse and affirm the principle of protection to American industry, as adopted at the last national republican convention, but we favor such a reduction of the internal revenue tax as can be made without embarrassment to the national government.

12. We most cordially indorse the administration of President Arthur and commend the same to the confidence of the people of this state, as republicans we pledge to that administration our united and earnest support, believing it to be patriotic, wise and as having for its object the welfare and happiness of the people of the whole country.

The reading as to waterways, tariff, protection and kinded topics, was as Greek to the colored delegate, but he bore it with patience. It was promptly adopted, whereupon Buck and Bryant and several others again cuacussed with Darnell. Suddenly taking his place in front of the president, Bryant vociferated;

"Mr. President—Mr. Darnell has something else to read." Mr. Darnell then read as follows:

Whereas, a large majority of the republicans of this state in 1880 supported his excellency Governor Colquitt, he not being the regular nominee of any organized convention, and also advocated the election of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown for United States senator, and whereas the Hon. Lucius J. Gartrell having heretofore announced himself as an independent candidate for governor at the election in October next upon a declaration of principles and state policy acceptable to democrats and republicans, and having implicit confidence in his ability and devotion to the best interests of the whole people, and believing, if elected, that he would by close attention to the onerous and responsible duties of this high trust, administer the government faithfully, economically and impartially, for the advantage and benefit of all the people alike. Therefore, resolved, That this convention does commend the Hon. Lucius J. Gartrell to the favorable consideration of all the people, as a suitable candidate for governor.

Bryant did not look on Gartrell as a bourbon democrat. There was no reason why anti-bourbon republicans and anti-bourbon democrats should not join together to drive out the enemy. Wise men change their minds—asses don't—I am for that anti-Bourbon Gartrell against the arch-Bourbon Alexander H. Stephens.

EMPTYING A BUDGET.

With a lachrymose expression Jeff Long produced from his side pocket a package of letters. As the democratic party has sold out I will prove it by letters. An understanding was had in Washington between the friends of Stephens and the republicans. The independents were to recommend him first, the republicans to follow. Senator Brown saw that republican support would injure Stephens—it would be wise to support him but not to adopt him. The democratic party sold out to get him. The colored man has been sold so often that he ought to be used to it. One of these letters from a prominent member of the house from Georgia says: "Work quietly and calmly, for when Mr. Stephens gets in, you can't tell whether he's a democrat, independent or republican." Again: "Mr. Felton will make every thing all right." And has he not done it?

Voices—Yes. No. Yes. No.

Long—The letter concludes that if necessary the democratic congressional committee can "furnish a few thousand." Then here is a letter from the senate chamber, addressed "Honorable J. F. Long." "I have unbounded confidence in you. We want to lay a plan in Georgia to capture the organized democracy. There is a plan laid here to bring out Mr. Stephens, who is a conservative man. Now, Jeff, keep quiet. We have plenty of money, and you can have some of it when you want it." Another letter I have, but I will not read it now. "Mr. Felton will run the convention." Well, did he run it?

A vast amount of colloquey was indulged in, much of which was very spicy. The recommendation was passed unanimously.

The convention proceeded to finish the ticket, as follows:

Congressman-at-large, R. D. Locke.
Attorney-general, George S. Thomas.
Comptroller-general, W. A. Pledger.
Secretary of state, R. R. Wright.
Treasurer—F. F. Putney.

Rising to his feet, Jack Heard said the sun had risen—the morning glare overspread the sky. He had been voting and working ever since he was 18 years old. This raised a laugh, which he turned by acknowldging that he was at the time a married man.

A telegram was read announcing the appointment of McCay as judge by the president, upon which a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

It was moved that W. A. Pledger be made chairman of the central committee. When it was about being put to a vote, without opposition, Pledger very gracefully withdrew, and named A. E. Buck, who was thereupon elected. The convention then passed a resolution expressing its desire that Pledger should be made chairman of the executive committee. The following is the composition of the committee in full:

A. E. Buck, chairman.

For the state at large—John S. Bigby, E. C. Wade, W. A. Pledger, J. E. Bryant, W. W. Brown, J. F. Long, W. H. Heard, S. A. Darnell, R. R. Wright, J. H. Brown.

First district—J. A. Sykes, S. D. Scroggins, C. T. Roberts, A. C. Goul.

Second district—J. C. Young, J. C. Burnett, J. D. Whitaker, L. J Powell.

Third district—E. S. Small, W. D. King, R. H. Hubbard, A. T. Taylor.

Fourth district—R. D. Locke, E. Long, R. F. Milner, A. H. Hendrix.

Fifth district—C. E. Coleman, Romeo Maxey, H. A. Rucker, J. M. Jones.

Sixth district—W. B. Clarke, P. O. Holt, Benjamin Clarke, C. H. McKinley.

Seventh district—C. D. Forsyth, J. J. Gossett, Aaron Collins, G. P. Burnett.

Eighth district—O. T. Gonder, Jack Heard, Dennis F. Douglas, Reuben Tennell.

Ninth district—T. H. Darnell, H. Harrison, Miles Johnson, J. A. Stewart.

Amid numerous motions for adjournment, resolutions of thanks, and such small favors as usually attend the closing of a convention, the president left the chair, and just as darkness had fairly entered the hall the gentleman with the green goggles was making his suppressed speech to the janitor. Another turn of the wrench and daylight was gone!

THE OFFICE HOLDERS' BOLT.

The custom house faction convened at 9 o'clock and was called to order by Chairman Pleasants. Colonel Farrow, as chairman of the committee on conference, reported that the joint committee had not yet finished their sitting and asked that the time be extended until 12 o'clock, for hearing their report. He then read the communication of the custom house committee to the Pledger party concerning the movement for harmony, which is given above.

On motion a recess was taken until twelve o'clock.

At that time the body was called to order, and Colonel Farrow called upon for report of the committee on conference. Prefacing the reading of the report he said that his expectation and desire for harmony among the delegates had been shattered by the reply from the committee of the other faction; that their answer practically meant no compromise unless the convention in the custom house disbanded and met with them in the capitol. He, therefore, did not see but one course to pursue, and that was to organize and proceed with regular business. He then read the report found in another column. On motion of Edwin Belcher a committee of nine were appointed on permanent organization, and reported as follows: For president, Hon. Benjamen Conley; for secretaries, Messrs. E R. Belcher and Charles Wessaloski. The following committee on resolutions was appointed: State-at-large, Messrs. J. W. Lyons, Jack Brown, Z. Hargrove. From the districts respectively, Messrs. L. B. Toomer, J. W. Gerrard, John Walker, Hudson Moss, R. H. Fincher, W. P. Austin, J. E Riley, W. J. White and Madison Davis. Governor Conley, on taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and hoped that the deliberations would be characterized by wisdom, justice and moderation.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed to select a state central committee, and the body recessed until 3 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The convention being called to order, Mr. John Conley offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorse the administration of President Arthur as wise, good and just, and one meriting the support of all good citizens.

Resolved further, That the attitude of the administration towards the southern states in its effort to promote the material welfare and to purify the politics of these states has been such as to command the respect, confidence and gratitude of this section.

Mr. Cantrell, of Chatham, moved the appointment of a committee to importune the republicans of congress to continue the appropriation for a quarantine at Lapalo Island.

A Voice—"Why not include the democrats, too?"

Mr. Cantrell—"Because the republicans will do it without them." But the motion was so amended as to read "the members of congress," and passed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Taylor, of Elbert, was referred to the committee on resolutions:

In view of the fact that this convention will not nominate a republican candidate for governor, and there being but two candidates in the field for that high position, Alexander H. Stephens and Lucius J. Gartrell, it is the sense of this convention that Hon. Lucius J. Gartrell should receive the support of the people of Georgia."

The committee to which was referred the selection of the state central committee, reported as follows: For the state at large—Messrs. W. J. White, A. M. Wilson, J. H. Deveaux, James Longstreet, Charles Arnold, Walter Johnson, Elbert Head, Zachariah Hargrove and Edwin Belcher. From the districts—First—Messrs. T. F. Johnson, W. P. Golden, Jesse Wimberly. Second—C. Wessoloski, Frank Paine, Henry Singleton. Third—B. F. Bell, E. S Small, John Walker. Fourth—W. H. Canty, Hudson Moss, J. C. Beal. Fifth—J. T. Conley, C. R. Johnson, W. F. Jackson. Sixth—M. P. Austin, R. Nelson, A. W. Port. Seventh—Jacob Thompson, T. Dickey, J. A. Crawford. Eighth—E. T. Fleming, A. M. Hill, W. F. Holden. Ninth—M. Davis, H. Harris, H. L. Carroll. For the position of chairman of the central committee, Edwin Belcher placed in nomination the name of Governor Conley, and there being no opposition, he was unanimously elected, and with great applause. A committee of nine, with Colonel Farrow, as chairman, was appointed on the order of business of the convention. Adjourned until 8:30 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the assembling of the convention President Conley announced the following committee on nominations: Messrs. T. F. Johnson, A. M. Kelly, Jack Brown, J. C. Beale, C. C. Wimbish, H. N. Gibson, Zach Hargrove, Edwin Belcher and H. P. Farrow, who reported back the following state ticket. For governor, Lucius J. Gartrell. For congressman-at-large, James Longstreet. For secretary of state, W. J. White. Attorney general, J. D. Cunningham. Comptroller general, Floyd Snelson. For treasurer, Wm. F. Bowers. The following is the platform as reported by the committee on resolutions:

1. Resolved, That this convention heartily indorse the administration of President Arthur as wise, patriotic and just, and one meriting the support of all the good citizens of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the attitude of the administration towards the southern states in its effort to pro-

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

SHOES! SHOES!

JOHN RYAN

ATLANTA, GA.,

Will place the balance of the extensive purchase of Shoes made by him on

5 COUNTERS

Runnin the entire length of his first and second story, from Whitehall to Broad Streets, Being about TWENTY THOUSAND PAIRS OF

SHOES, AT HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST

A quantity sufficient to supply any ordinary Shoe Store for twelve months. JOHN RYAN wants to sell them in ONE MONTH, and has

REDUCED HIS PRICES

To such an extent that he feels confident of doing it.

BE WISE AND COME & SEE THEM

JOHN RYAN wants to make a clean sweep. Every one knows where an article can be bought for half its value it is good economy to buy it.

JOHN RYAN

Never places poor quality of goods on his retail counters. Whenever he finds any not up to the standard he throws them one side for other customers.

COME AND SEE THEM FOR YOURSELF.

Jonesboro, Ga., July 28, 1882.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga
I have been using the Cherry Evaporator No. 2, or $26 machine, bought of you and after giving it a thorough test find that it will dry ten bushels of green peaches per day of twelve hours. It dries the peaches nice and bright and will not burn or scorch them.
W. W. WARD.
jan16—dly top 1st col 8p

SUMMER READING.

Reverend Idol.	Glendale.
Leone.	Lady Beauty.
Abbe Constantine.	Ball Room Repentance
Bridal March.	Bachelor Bluff.

Episodes in the Lives of Men, Women and Lovers.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

CENTRAL BOOK-STORE.
feb18—dly un mch

DIAMONDS
FINE
JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES
and Lowest Prices.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 7; in New York, at 13 in Atlanta at 12¼

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, August 3, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.90	71	70	S. E.	Gent.	.81	Lt. rain.
Augusta	29 92	81	...	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29 90	83	76	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29 91	82	77	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.04	81	...	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29 89	79	...	...	Calm	.01	Clear.
Montgomery	29 88	80	73	S. W	Light	.*	Fair.
New Orleans	29 87	89	74	S.	Light	.15	Clear.
Pensacola	29 91	80	76	S. W.	Light	.10	Lt. rain.
Palestine	29.89	79	73	N.	Light	.*	Clear.
Savannah	29 93	82	...	S. W.	Light	.00	Fair.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.							
6:31 a.m.	29.92	72	71	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.91	80	71	N. E.	Light	...	Cloudy.
2:31 p.m.	9 84	79	71	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
6:31 "	29 86	71	68	N. W.	Brisk	...	Thr'ng
10:31 "	29.90	71	70	S. E.	Gent	.84	Lt. rain.

Mean daily bar. 29 885 — Maximum ther. 85.2
Mean daily ther. 74.2 — Minimum ther. 72.0
Mean daily humid 89.7 — Total rainfall .84

Cotton Belt Bulletin.
Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District	Max Tem	Min Tem	Ra'n fall.
Atlanta	85	72	.07
Spartanburg	86	72	1.01
Toccoa	90	69	.57
Gainesville	88	75	.00
Dalton	91	71	.90
Calhoun	91	69	.06
Cartersville	91	69	.59
West Point	94	71	.00
Newnan	92	72	.34
Griffin	85	71	.00
DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.		
1 Wilmington	86	71	.71
2 Charleston	89	71	.66
3 Augusta	89	73	.11
4 Savannah	89	71	.30
5 Atlanta	89	70	.26
6 Montgomery	93	70	.05
7 Mobile	91	71	.00
8 New Orleans	91	72	.23
9 Galveston	95	70	.10
10 Vicksburg	90	68	.17
11 Little Rock	88	65	.13
12 Memphis	88	70	.19
13 St. Louis	...	...	....
Mean of Districts			

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A
*Precipitation inappreciable.

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT

One of the most attractive and elegant establishments in Atlanta, is the handsome jewelry store of A F Pickert, No 5 Whitehall street. His superb and tastefully arranged stock claims the admiration of all who see it, and a visit to his establishment is always pleasant and interesting, for aside from the attractions of a pretty and stylish stock of jewelry, he has just received a large stock of the celebrated Meriden Britania company's silverware, some elegant designs in tea sets, water sets, baking dishes, with porcelain lining, something handsome, and many other goods too numerous to mention. These goods are the heaviest triple plate, and the finest finished goods in the world. Go to No 5 Whitehall street and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
JEWELER.

P S—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.
may 8 dtf—1st col 8p

WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
31 Whitehall Street.
We are prepared to do all the most difficult
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
feb4—dly 8p un pick

MEETINGS

Retail Grocers' Association.
Let every Grocer in Atlanta meet at Mitchell's Hall, corner of Whitehall and Peters street, for permanent organization to-night, 8 o'clock. Business of importance on hand. aug4—d1t

TALLULAH FALLS HOTEL, August 1, 1882.
To CONSTITUTION, Atlanta:
A Fancy Dress Ball will come off at the Tallulah Hotel Saturday night, August 5. Ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country are respectfully invited to come one, come all.
aug4—d2t ROBERT PAUSE.

Catoosa Springs.
$3.00 for Round Trip Tickets, good from Saturday evening until Monday noon, including hotel fare, etc. au1—d3t fri sat sun

"A FACE T BE REMEMBERED,"

A New Song by the Celebrated N. Y. song writer, H. P. Danks, is having the largest sale of any song published in the South. A thousand copies were sold in sixty days.
The ladies should all have a copy. Beautiful Title Page. Send 40 cts. to Phillips and Crew, Atlanta, and get a copy.
july8—dly top 2d col 8p

THE REPUBLICANS.

[Continued from Seventh Page.]

mote the material welfare and to purify the politics of those states has been such as to command the respect, confidence and gratitude of this section.
3. Resolved, That we are willing to support "liberal independents" for office, who are worthy and qualified, where there is no prospect of electing a republican.
4. Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to change our penitentiary system, which, as now enforced, is a disgrace to civilization, and to this end we advise the enactment of a law to place the convicts under the direct supervision of officers of the state.
5. Resolved, That we favor a change in our present road laws, which bear so unjustly upon the poor; also a change in our school system, and favor a law giving the people of each militia district the right to elect a school board, and favor the collection of a tax sufficient to give a session of at least six months in each year entirely free to each child of school age in the state.
6. Resolved, That our present jury laws are most unjustly executed, and we will support no one for place who is not pledged to a change in its workings.
7. Resolved, That we favor free suffrage, free speech, free religion, and free politics, equal rights, equal duties and obligations and equal enforcement of the laws for all classes.
8. Resolved, That we favor the payment of a poll tax for educational purposes, but oppose the exaction of taxes as a qualification to vote.
9. Resolved, That the discrimination of railroad companies, as against colored people, is most illiberal and unjust, and we urge the enactment of a law to better protect the rights of the traveling public of all classes.

Signed by the Committee.

Resolutions were passed inviting Hons Roscoe Conkling, Green B. Raum, B. K. Bruce, John A. Logan and other distinguished republicans to canvass the state in the interest of the party, before the approaching election. Resolutions of thanks were offered and the convention adjourned sine die.

UNFORGIVING HATE.

A Scene in Which Bryant and Darnell Played a Conspicuous Part.

In the capital convention on yesterday, during one of the long caucussing spells in which business was suspended because of Bryant's absence, J. H. Brown, colored, wrote the following, and it was offered by Jackson McHenry:
"Whereas, The Hon. B. H. Hill is in a condition which seems almost hopeless.
"Resolved, That we, in convention here assembled, express our sincere regrets for him."
No sooner were the last words read than Bryant, Darnell and other white leaders rushed in out of breath.
Bryant—"Oh, hell! What did you do that for?"
Darnell—"A shame, ridiculous. Withdraw it."
Bryant—Don't, for God's sake.
Darnell—For heaven's sake!
Bryant—The worst enemy the colored man ever had.
Jackson McHenry—I withdraw it, but I didn't see anything wrong in it.
R R Wright—I renew the motion then.
Jackson McHenry—The democrats honored Garfield; why can't we honor Hill.
Pledger—It is only right that we should sympathize with the dying.
President Locke spoke feelingly in favor of the resolution, as expressive of honorable humon sympathy with one in physical suffering.
Jack Heard—Greatness should always be praised. When we lose Senator Hill we lose one of the greatest orators of the United States, and if I was in my grave I could not but feel grateful to an opponent who would place upon it a flower.
Jeff Long—When Ben Hill takes his last, long sleep they cannot fill his place.
While this feeling tribute from colored men was being given for Mr Hill, the white man Bryant was storming arond the hall in perfect fury, ejaculating: "Hell, the worst enemy of the colored man."
On putting the question a rising vote was called for, and it was noticeable that Bryant closely kept his seat to the left of the chair, and did not attempt to rise. Darnell was lost in the crowd and it is not known whether he voted or not.

At it Again.

THE CONSTITUTION is pleased to be able to score another success for the Jones carriage factory. Yesterday Mr. Jones, the superintendent, had upon the streets one of the nobbiest of the nobby vehicles in the way of a two wheel phaeton. It was made for either one or two persons, and its riding qualities are excellent and its construction is a most beautiful piece of machinery. Every physician should have one, every business man should have one, every man of leisure should have one. Go to Jones factory for everything in the vehicle line.

PERSONAL.

G B Stovall, of Madison, is at the Markham.
Mr H H McClure, of Rome, is at the Kimball.
Mrs W H Venable went up to White Sulphur yesterday.
Mrs Mary L Jones, of Augusta, is a guest of the Kimball.
Mr E C Scofield and wife, of Macon, are at the Kimball.
L M Collins and wife, of Quitman, Ga, are at the the Markham.
W F Cannon and wife, of Macon, are registered at the Markham,
A L Wood and family, of Macon, have rooms at the Markham.
Mrs W E Jones and Miss Mittie Jones have returned from Rome.
A S Smith is to the front again with his splendid Colquitt watermelons.
Mr Chandler H Smith, a prominent citizen of Madison, Fla, is stopping at the Kimball.
Sam Venable, Tom Paine, Tom Brock, Tom Miller and J N Woods left for White Sulphur yesterday.
Mrs W C Poe and son left on the Air-Line yesterday for Newport, to spend the summer with relatives.
Colonel Huff, the proprietor of the Markham, has just added to his clerical force, and of this addition the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Colonel William Murphy, who for many years presided so acceptably at the desk of the Galt house, has accepted a similar position in the Markham house at Atlanta. Colonel Murphy is one of the most genial of gentlemen and has peculiar qualifications for the place. He has a very wide acquaintance, is universally popular, and he will bring business to the Markham."

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters. aug1—d&w6t

Irish Potatoes.
We are receiving a fine lot of Tennessee Irish Potatoes. Large barrels, and cheap.
aug3 d2t KENNER, TIBBS & EAKIN.

J. C. Donald & Co., will sell you rough and dressed lumber, laths and shingles at bottom figures, either by the car load or small lots. Office and yard just adjoining the cotton factory.
july19—1m 8th p

Catoosa Excursions.
Round trip tickets to Catoosa Springs, including board one week, $10. Sunday tickets, including dinner, $3. For sale only at Western and Atlantic ticket office. july27 tf

Kidney Disease.
Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaida." $1. Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's term of office, the south side of the railroad will have no immediate representative in the aldermanic board, as there are two of the ones holding over from the north side. Justice demands that Alderman Beermann's successor should be from the south side of Atlanta and they present the name of that old, tried public spirited citizen, Major John H. Mecasiin, as a suitable man to fill the place and one that will be supported by the whole people of Atlanta.

Lemons, Lemons.
50 boxes fresh stock just received.
aug3 d2t KENNER, TIBBS & EAKIN.

Lumber, laths, shingles, etc., can always be found at the lumber yard of J. C. Donald & Co., 156 Marietta street. july19—1m 8th p

JULY 29TH, 1882.

NEW GOODS! Just received a few cases and will, during the next week open SOME BEAUTIFUL AND STYLISH **NEW GOODS!**
Another lot of those CASHMERE SHAWLS IN COLORS, New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Ribbons, New Table Linen, New White Goods, New Laces, etc.
AT BARGAINS SUMMER DRESS GOODS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS AND MUSLINS, ORGANDIES, WHITE GOODS, TABLE LINENS, etc. These goods we are determined to sell as we must make room for NEW STOCK. SEE THEM.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our sales in Shoes were never better, as we have actually marked prices ONE HALF ON ALL ODD LOTS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

New and Stylish Goods received in this department. All we ask is an examination of our Wiltons, Moquettes, Velvets, Body Tapestries, Ingrains, Three Plys, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Rubber Mats, Shades, Lace Curtains. Also, MOSQUITO CANOPIES MADE TO ORDER.

Agents Butterricks' Patterns. **CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.**

DELAYED COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, August 3—Cottou quiet; middling 12⅜; low middling 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 70 bales; gross 70; sales 15; stock 1,059; exports coastwise 723.

NORFOLK, August 3—Cotton steady; middling 12⅛; net receipts 128 bales; gross 128; sales 28; stock 15,888; exports coastwise 25.

BALTIMORE, August 3—Cotton firm; middling 12⅞; low middling 12 7-16; good ordinary 11 9-16; net receipts —; gross 325 bales; sales —; to spinners —; stock 49,748; exports coastwise —.

BOSTON, August 3—Cotton steady; middling 13; low middling 12½; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 198 bales; gross 478; sales none; stock 5,015.

WILMINGTON, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 12¼; low middling 11 13-16; good ordinary 10 15-16; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales none; stock 396.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 13½; low middling 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 24 bales; gross 89; stock 4,405.

SAVANNAH, August 3—Cotton steady; middling 12; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales 5; stock 1,360; exports coastwise 66.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾; low middling 12⅜; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 31 bales; gross 60; sales 300; stock 2,534; exports coastwise 500.

MOBILE, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾; good middling 12¾; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 33; gross 33; sales 300; stock 1,109 bales; experts coastwise 97.

MEMPHIS, August 3—Cotton steady; middling 12¾; good middling 12¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 71 bales; gross —; shipments 676; sales —; stock 3,532.

AUGUSTA, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling 12; low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 23 bales; shipments none; sales 29.

CHARLESTON, August 3—Cotton quiet; middling ¾; low middling 12; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 1 bales; gross —; sales 10; stock 4,775; exports coastwise 50.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following Time Card goes into effect May 13, 1882:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta	7 00 am
Arrive Marietta	7 47 am
" Cartersville	8 54 am
" Kingston	9 20 am
" Dalton	10 53 am
" Chattanooga	12 30 am

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	2 40 pm
Arrive Marietta	3 27 pm
" Cartersville	4 29 pm
" Dalton	6 22 pm
" Chattanooga	8 00 pm

NO 11—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Saturday

Leave Atlanta	12 50 am
Arrive Marietta	1 40 am
" Acworth	2 13 am
" Carzersville	2 46 am
" Kingston	3 14 am
Arrive Dalton	4 46 am
" Chattanooga	6 22 am

LOCAL EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta	5 25 pm
Arrive Bolton	5 43 pm
" Gilmore	5 49 pm
" Vinings	5 53 pm
" McIvor's	5 56 pm
" Smyrna	6 01 pm
" Marietta	6 20 pm
" Big Shanty	6 41 pm
" Acworth	6 57 pm
" Allatoona	7 15 pm
" Stegalls	7 27 pm
" Cartersville	7 39 pm
" Rogers	7 48 pm
" Cass	7 53 pm
Arrive Kingston	8 07 pm

No 1—carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.
No 11 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	8 00 am
Arrive Dalton	9 44 am
" Kingston	11 14 am
" Cartersville	11 41 am
" Marietta	12 46 pm
Arrive Atlanta	1 40 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	2 55 pm
Arrive Dalton	4 30 pm
" Kingston	6 02 pm
" Cartersville	6 31 pm
" Marietta	7 47 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 40 pm

No. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Chattanooga	10 45 pm
Arrive Dalton	12 15 am
" Kingston	1 41 am
" Cartersville	2 08 am
" Marietta	3 10 am
" Atlanta	3 58 am

LOCAL EXPRESS—SOUTH—Daily Except Sunday

Leave Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive Cass	7 16 am
" Rogers	7 21 am
" Cartersville	7 33 am
" Stegalls	7 49 am
" Allatoona	7 58 am
" Acworth	8 15 am
" Big Shanty	8 35 am
" Marietta	8 57 am
" Ruff	9 13 am
" Smyrna	9 23 am
" McIvors	9 27 am
" Vinings	9 32 am
" Gilmore	9 40 am
" Belton	10 05 am
Arrive Atlanta	

No 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.
No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta Rockwood to Atlanta

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.
E. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

---47TH---

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO

In the city of Louisville, Ky.

Thursday, August 31st, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted, under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

AUGUST DRAWING.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each,	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each,	900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit money or Bank Draft in letter, or sent by Express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Post-office order. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky., 309 Broadway, New York.
aug1——d4w tues thur sat&w3w

POINTS OF ADVANTAGE IN OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING!

FRESH GOODS!
NOBBY STYLES!
ELEGANT DESIGNS!
LARGE STOCK!
LOW PRICES!
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP!
—AND—
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
HIRSCH BROS
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
42 AND 44 WHITEALL STREET, ATLTNTA, GA
mar19—dly 8p

For Families. **DELIGHTFUL AND COOLING.** For Hotels.
The correct thing to Drink in Summer
BURKE'S
LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE.
Finest English Ale in the Market.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
FREE FROM ALCOHOL.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S
DUBLIN AND BELFAST
GINGER ALE AND "CLUB SODA."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
See that the Cork is branded "Cantrell & Cochrane," Dublin and Belfast.
may9—d2m tues fri 8p

DAVID DOUGHERTY

I don't have to sell my goods below cost to compete with the market. I buy them right.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I sell for cash and am always under in my prices.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

If you don't look out you will miss a rare opportunity to buy cheap goods, for I am determined to close out my recent purchases of seasonable goods.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

The fact of my large trade is not attributable to tricks and dodges, but simple fact, low prices and fair dealing. I have found a money card.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

A big line of handsome, new embroideries, and you know how the prices are yourself.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

You may beat my prices, but I hardly think it possible.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

Grand closing out of Table linens, Towels, Doylies, Napkins, etc. You will find bargains this week in this department.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

Some choice, new things in hosiery, opened last week.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

This week I am going to offer greater bargains than ever from every department. Many lines of goods will be sold at a fearful reduction from former prices.

D.H. DOUGHERTY

I sell goods for cash and loose no money on credit sales. I consequently pay cash for my goods, and can and will undersell any one who gives time Sequel: Common sense.

CORRECTION.

FROM HAVING SOLD OUT MY LIVERY BUSIness, I find the impression prevails with some that I also sold my undertaking business, so I respectfully announce to the public that I retain the undertaking business with

MR. H. M. PATTERSON,

undertaker, in charge, at the same place, and in connection with my former livery, now Miller & Brady's, Markham House Block, where everything pertaining to the business will be furnished in first-class style, at moderate prices.
Respectfully, G. R. BOAZ.
687jan15 dly 8p

FAY & EICHBERG
ARCHITECTS
19 S. BROAD STREET.
ATLANTA, GA.
may20—d1y

SKETCHING. DRAWING. DESIGNING
Horace Bradley
ARTIST.
27½ WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Studio Hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.
june 3—d6m tues fri sun

G. P. HUMPHRIES. G. L. NORRMAN.
HUMPHRIES & NORRMAN,
ARCHITECTS,
48 Marietta street,
676 may14—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

BRUCE & MORGAN,
ARCHITECTS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Have the largest and most successful Practice in the South. We refer to our work. apr1 tf tope

JOHN MOSER & LIND,
ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.
63½ Whitehall Street, over Schumann's Drug Store
feb5 dtf

LAW CARDS.

ROBERT B. TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Room 6 No 48 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga
In Practice 8 Years.
Being no longer Assistant United States Attorney I will give my time and attention exclusively to the practice of law. Practice in State and Federal Courts in Atlanta, Superior Court of Bartow county and elsewhere by special contract. jy1x3—dtf

EDGAR H. ORR. GUSTAVUS J. ORR, JR.
ORR & BRO.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 48 Marietta street, corner Forsyth,
mar11—d3m Atlanta, Georgia.

J. G. ZACHRY
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The Situation.

For more than a week there has been considerable talk all over the state about the nomination for governor. Much speculation has been indulged in over the probable results. There are many admirers of the "great commoner" who unhesitatingly declare that his nomination will be the means of killing off all opposition, and having a very quiet campaign and election, while there are a few who are disappointed at the turn the affairs have taken, are warming into hot debates in order to bring up some candidate who can claim the popular favor and make things lively generally.

Whatever may be the outcome of all this it is pretty generally conceded that there will be warm times in Georgia in the next ninety days. What, with the election of state house officers without serious opposition, the members to be elected for the next legislature will start the ball rolling and have to bestir themselves, because there is in every county and precinct throughout the state, persons who not only think themselves competent to become law makers, but are also ambitious enough to press forward their desires for office, or rather as it otherwise known by the name of "claims upon the public," with such untiring industry as to cause the average voter to believe that "politics is warm"—as well as the weather.

Then there are the candidates for congressional honors, men of all parties and opinions who are willing to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of country, and whose patriotism is unquestioned when it is definitely understood by the masses, that not only forego all the pleasures of home comforts, and destroy their private business affairs, in order to serve their constituents.

Such, however, is fate. The prospects ahead are bright and luminous to encourage everybody. If nominations are in order, and the nominees are to succeed upon the platform of those time-honored platitudes of party platform, or if independents are to be the popular demand, one thing is well assured, there will be at least one man in the "field" who will run and is winning popular favor every day, and may be counted on to win the goal of his utmost ambition, and that is to offer the public the greatest bargains to be had anywhere for the money, during the balance of the heated term and till after the fall election.

This candidate for public favor is no other than Captain W. H. Brotherton, who has been busy for the last few days, and will continue to be busy for some time to come, in disposing of a large and well selected stock of dry goods, domestic and fancy, ready made clothing, ladies' and gents' underwear, notions, etc., etc.; hats and caps, boots and shoes, at fabulously low prices, at his Mercantile Emporium, corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

He has a large number of remnants of prints, dress gooks, P. K. and lawns, table linens and crashes, cottonades, drill and jeans dress ginghams, embroidery, which he has determined shall go regardless of prices. There will be a regular picnic for ladies all next week, who are looking for goods much below their real value. The millinery department still presents many attractions under the skilful supervision of Mrs. B. Lyons. Remember Brotherton is determined to make room for his fall purchases, and is offering goods at prices which will astonish the closest buyers.